

AS YOU WERE



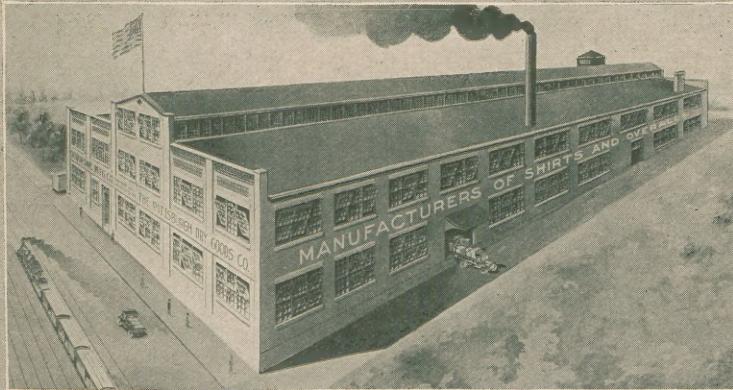
ANNIVERSARY EDITION
UNITED STATES ARMY
GENERAL HOSPITAL
NO. 24

PARKVIEW, PA.

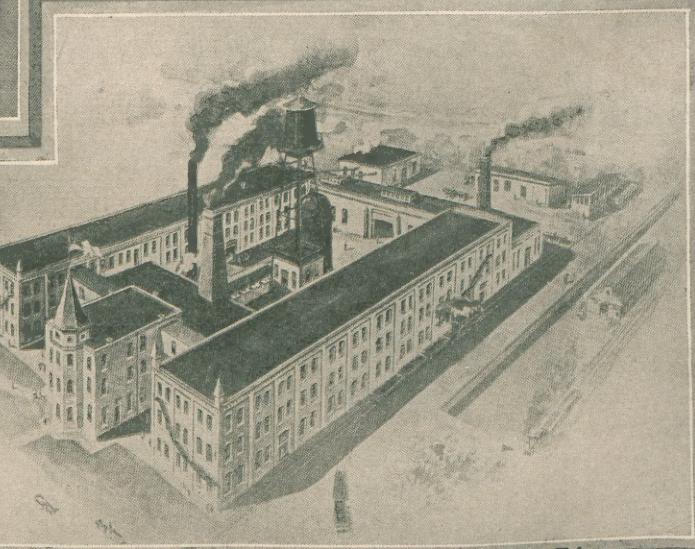
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THE PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS
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OUR FACTORY AT NEW KENSINGTON, PA.



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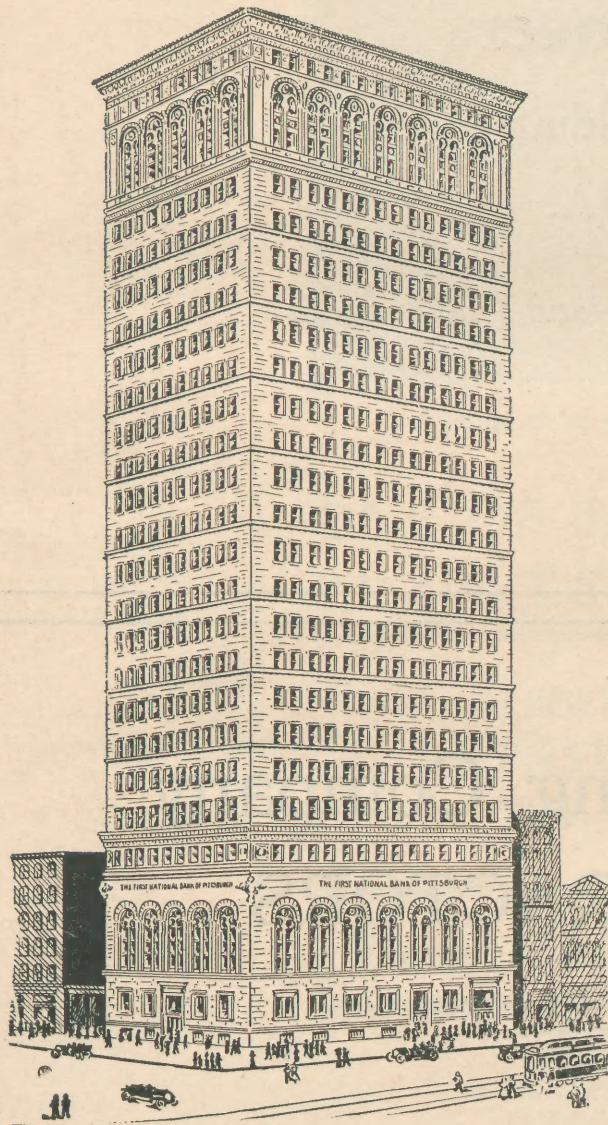
THE PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS COMPANY
PITTSBURGH

PENNSYLVANIA

First National Bank at Pittsburgh

SIXTEEN YOUNG PATRIOTS

of the staff of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh answered their Country's call in the hour of her great need, and went forth to fight in the cause of Freedom.



One of them, Paul K. McFarland, of the One Hundred Seventh Field Artillery, will never come back, and the Gold Star in our flag commemorates his devotion. The other members of the Bank's staff who served their Country are Capt. Thomas B. Hudson, Capt. Thomas B. Crawford, Sergt. Grier C. Orr, Sergt. Ralph B. Putney, Corp. George I. Carson, Corp. Charles H. Walter, Corp. Hollis O. Smith, Marvin B. Fornicrook, Horace I. Gwilym, Matthew F. Haley, Lester H. Glover, Joseph Busko, Herman J. Walter, Alberto Di Tommaso and Raymond L. Schaper.

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The Dravo Contracting Company
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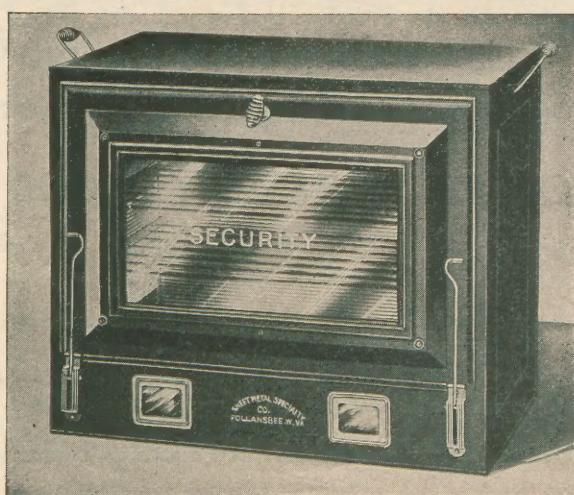
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To Fit
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The Catsup with the Real Tomato Flavor

Made from fresh, red ripe tomatoes, pure cane granulated sugar, salt, vinegar specially prepared ground spices, and under the L & S recipe.



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It's becoming almost as staple as bread. It is instant in service, uniformly good, nourishing and enjoyable, deliciously cool, fragrantly inviting, delightfully palatable, you never tire of it, and—well, there are a hundred and one reasons, all summed up in one sentence: *Everybody likes Ice Cream.*

And by everybody we mean Everybody—from the strong, hearty toiler or the active business man to Grandmother quietly finishing life's journey.

And Children—God bless 'em!—long for it, beg for it—and enjoy it! Let the youngsters eat their fill, and watch them grow stronger and brighter and sweeter—fit material for earnest, well-favored grown-ups who do things.

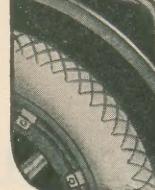
Serve Ice Cream on every occasion and you will please Everybody, and for your own sake serve

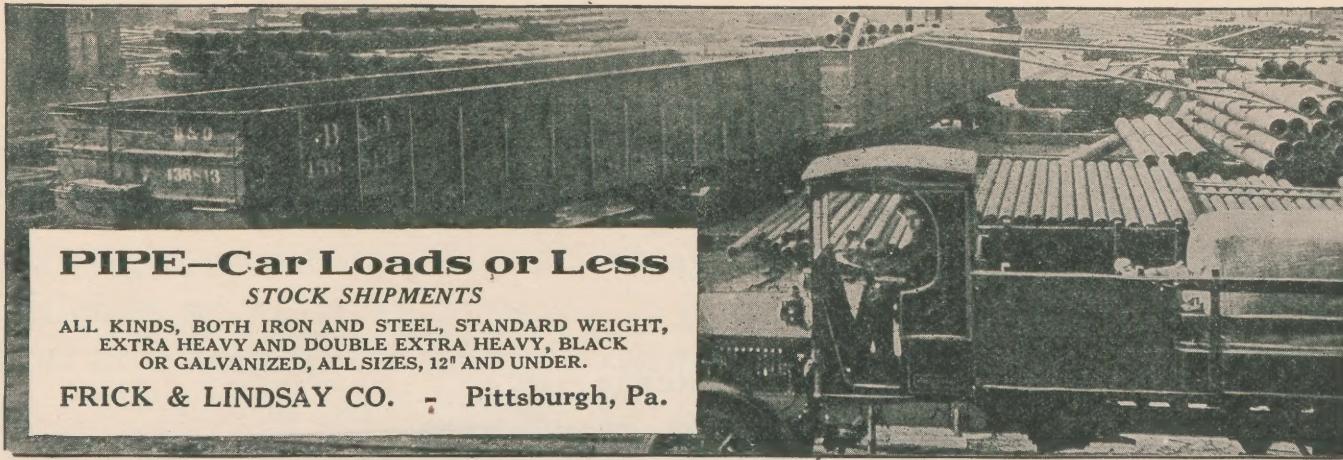
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The Cream of All Ice Creams.

There is MORE POWER in
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Of the Orange Disc*

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EXTRA HEAVY AND DOUBLE EXTRA HEAVY, BLACK
OR GALVANIZED, ALL SIZES, 12" AND UNDER.

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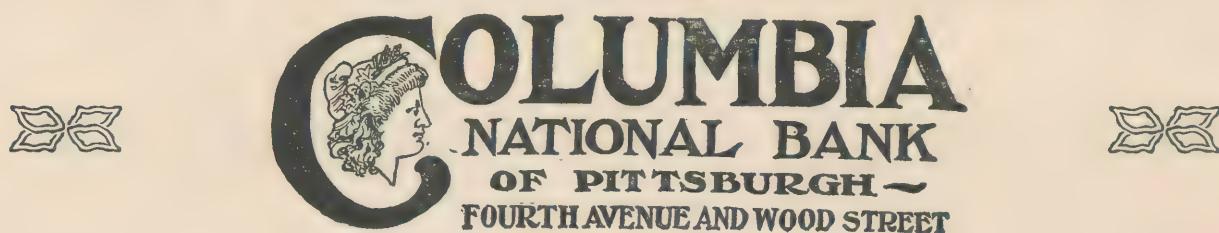
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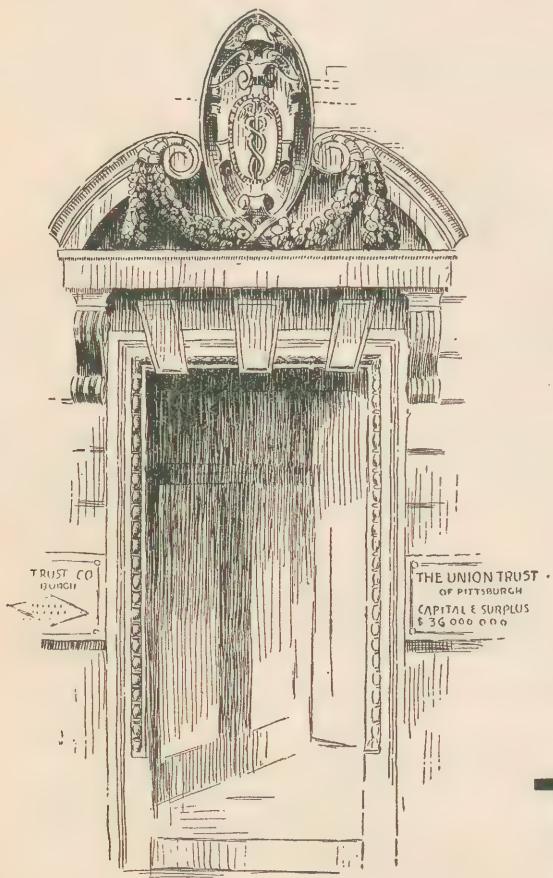
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337 FOURTH AVENUE OF PITTSBURGH BOND DEPT. FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD

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136 inch wheelbase—1100 pounds lighter—Greater gasoline and tire mileage

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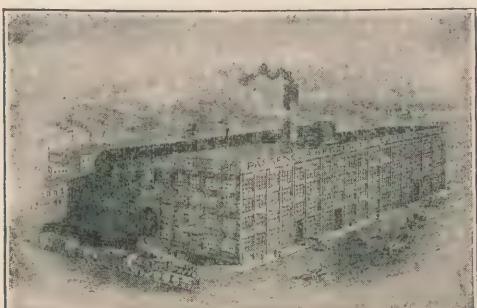
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Clark Extension Side Dump Car, Air Operated

A Standard Railroad Car in Every Detail



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Discharges to either side more than six feet from center of track.

Down-turning door prevents back fill and maintains train clearance under all conditions.

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WE DO ALL KINDS OF CONCRETE WORK AND
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ESTIMATES PROMPTLY FURNISHED
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OPEN HEARTH SHEET BAR MILL. 10 HOT MILLS. 12 COLD ROLLING MILLS
CAPACITY 60,000 TONS PER YEAR

Soft Open Hearth Steel Sheets

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PERFECTION IN SHEET STEEL ROLLING MILL PRACTICE

SIXTY THOUSAND TONS OF THIS BRAND OF HIGH GRADE SHEET STEEL NOW USED ANNUALLY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF METAL FURNITURE, AUTOMOBILE BODIES, MUD GUARDS AND OTHER PARTS. ALSO FOR LIGHT, FINE TUBING, PASSENGER CARS AND MANY OTHER PURPOSES REQUIRING THE BEST FINISH AND MOST UNIFORM GOOD QUALITY OBTAINABLE

WEST PENN SPECIAL ELECTRICAL STEEL FOR TRANSFORMERS

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WEST PENN ARMATURE GRADE, SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR LAMINATED POLES, INTERMITTENT OPERATING MACHINES AND MACHINES OPERATED AT HIGH INDUCTIONS

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Tin Mill Machinery

McCaslin Blacksmith Forges Valve Makers

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heating water for all
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TROOP AUTOMATIC WATER HEATER



We guarantee all heaters delivered in perfect mechanical condition, free from defects in material and workmanship, for one year, after having installed as instructed. If not satisfactory after thirty days trial, your money back.

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That Pump You've Been Looking
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Harris Carries Hand Pumps, Spray
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ELECTRIC MOTORS
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VALVES
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*Come in and see
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Hart, Schaffner & Marx
and other well known makes

Men's Suits

Actual \$35 to \$45 values

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Some are silk lined

Summer weights and weights suitable for
all-year-round wear

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FIFTH AVE., SMITHFIELD and DIAMOND STS.

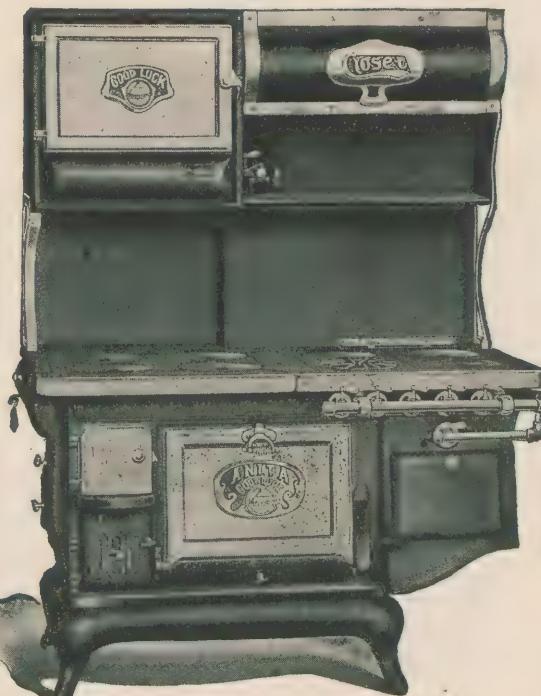
There are three live problems which are going to confront you as soon as the cold weather approaches—

“How to cook when there is a gas shortage?”

“How to economize by the use of coal?”

“How to keep the kitchen warm and cozy through the winter months by slackening the coal fire at night and having the benefit of the gas in the morning to get that ‘hurry up’ breakfast?”

This can be accomplished by using the ANITA GOOD LUCK TWO-UNIT RANGE.



Two distinct
units—positive
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Burns either or
both fuels, at the
same time, just
like two separate
ranges.

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or any first class
dealer in your lo-
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Stove & Range Co. of Pittsburgh

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That you may soon be restored to perfect health and take your accustomed place in the world's affairs:

That you may drink deep of the fruits of Peace which you so nobly fought for

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Everything returned washed and ironed, ready to wear. The charge is small. Ask our driver.

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Pittsburgh, Pa.
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B. B. & B. TRUNK CO.

Manufacturers of

Trunks, Bags & Suit Cases

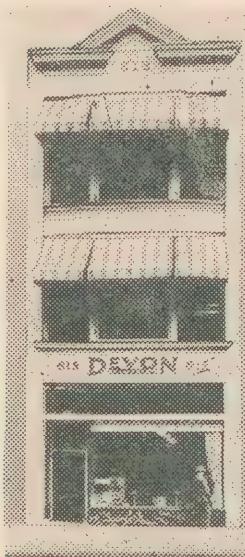
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The Electrical Store De Luxe



The Devon Electric Company, 613 Liberty Ave., just opposite Oliver Avenue, is pre-eminently the home of electrical devices that lighten household work.

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RUUD MANUFACTURING CO.
29th and Smallman Streets
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ECONOMY
Truck

Economy and Efficiency

Motorize your delivery system with this built-right-for-business truck and save time, gasoline, oil, tires, repair bills—and initial investment. Adaptable to every class of light hauling in city or country. Combines staunchness with completeness, commercial car requirements with passenger car conveniences.

Oldsmobile Economy Truck Prices

\$1250 for Chassis complete with cowl, instrument board, fenders, and windshield, but without seat.
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\$1350 for truck with express body, smartly finished in maroon and black with aluminum striping. Liberal loading space. (742 M)

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first means good Tool Steel—
then real Service, too

Good Tool Steel is vital to good machine work—but proper hardening and tempering are of equal importance.

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PRESSED STEEL CASE

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Largest Manufacturers of Transformers exclusively
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Apple Butter

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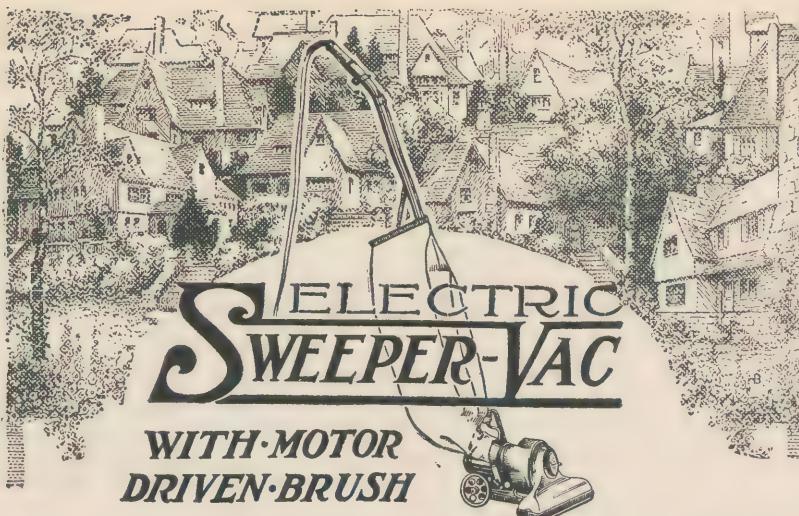
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“All Made From Finest Material”

\$5.00 Down
Delivers This



To Your Home
One Year to Pay
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ELECTRIC IRONS \$3.50 EACH ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS \$25.00 EACH

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This is the only
machine that can
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Our guarantee and
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stand pre-eminent
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They possess all the
latest features in gas
range construction and
are made in a large
variety of sizes and styles.



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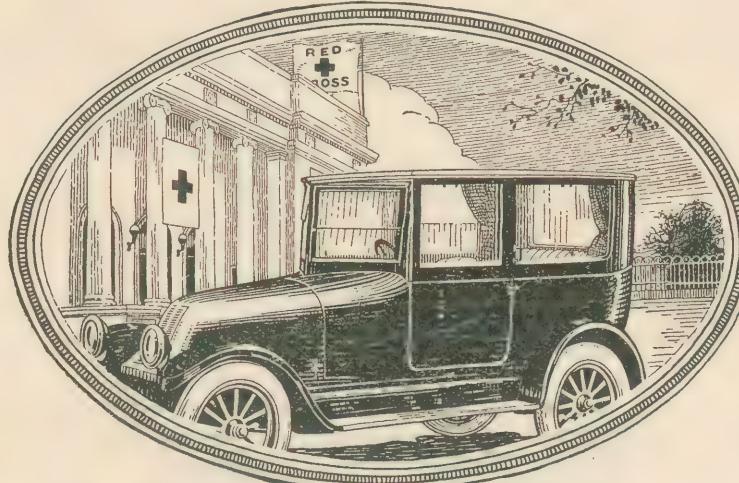
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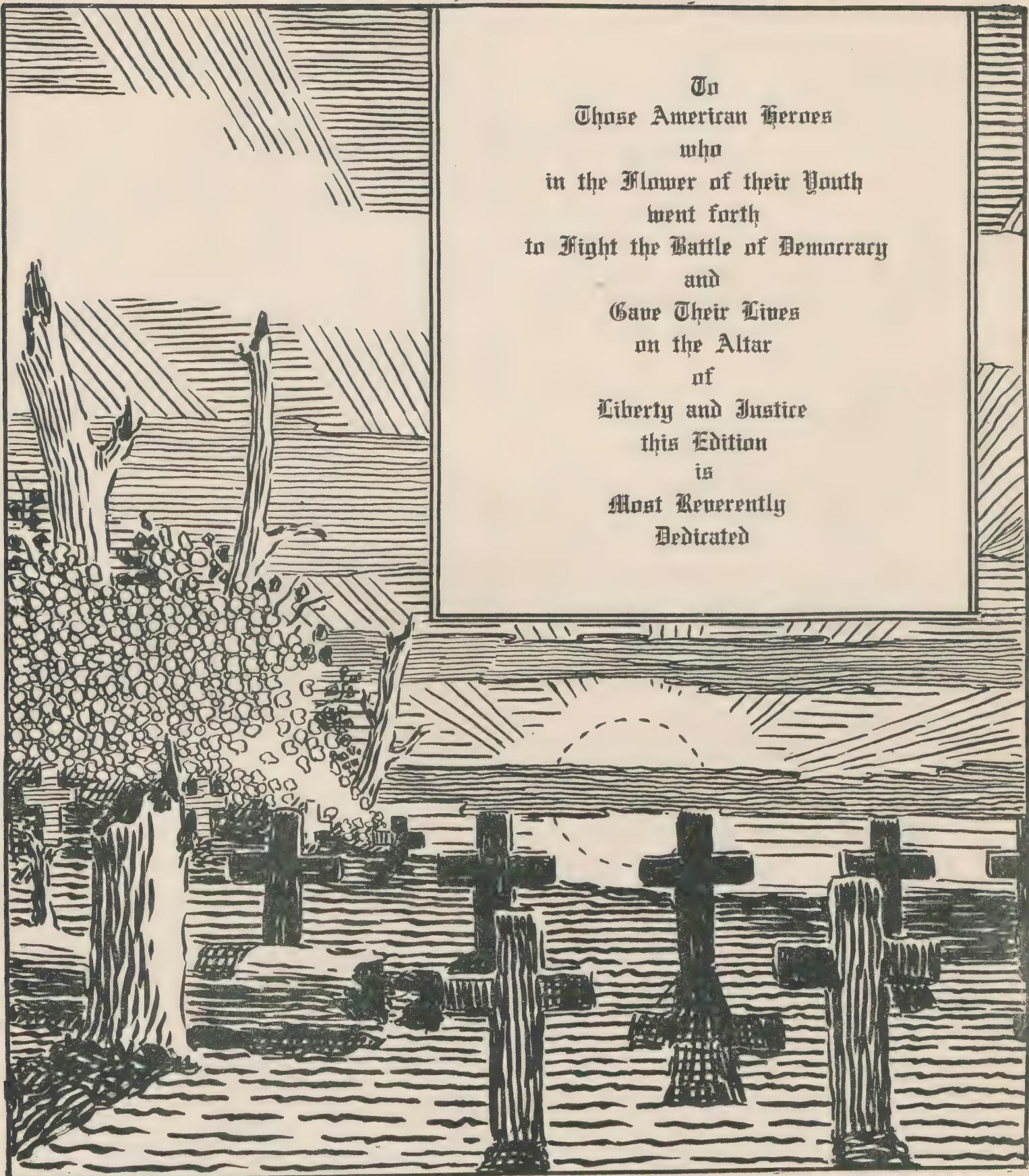
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Pittsburgh, Pa.

To
Those American Heroes
who
in the Flower of their Youth
went forth
to Fight the Battle of Democracy
and
Gave Their Lives
on the Altar
of
Liberty and Justice
this Edition
is
Most Reverently
Dedicated



AS YOU WERE

Official Publication of
U. S. ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 24
Parkview Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Published Every Saturday

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Our Task

The war has been won. Civilization and humanity have been saved to the free peoples of the earth. Right is might. It has taken nearly five years of sacrifice and bloodshed, of tears and heartaches, to show an arrogant Kaiser that he and his Hunnish hounds of hell with their despicable methods of kultur are not to be tolerated by the democratic nations of the world.

Back from the fields of France are coming the battle-scarred veterans who made possible this newer freedom, who, through their priceless sacrifices, have given to the oppressed nations of Europe, to our country, to the whole world, a new declaration of freedom and justice, a new basis of international understanding. Many of these who have fought the good fight are coming back to us wounded in body and spirit. They are returning for treatment and reconstruction in order that they may again be able to resume and successfully pursue their former civil occupations. To them we owe a paramount duty.

During actual conflict of arms there is the stimulus of excitement, the possibilities of great things to be achieved, the overcoming of seemingly insurmountable obstacles, the glory of battle, that crowded hour of man's mortal life, and then the reward of conscience for heroic services nobly performed.

But now the thrilling tragedy is over and we are again gradually going back to normal conditions. The work we are undertaking now has none of the dramatic and glorious incidents of actual warfare. It is a quiet task of solemn duty. The work that has been assigned to every Army and Navy Hospital is a duty that demands the utmost that can be given. It was through the will of the nation that four million strong and healthy men were taken from their civil ranks to fight the battles of our country against a foreign foe. Now there rests, therefore, upon that nation the solemn obligation to return these men to their civil pursuits in as fit a physical and mental condition as can be possibly achieved through modern scientific methods.

It is, on that account, not only a duty, but even a privilege for those who were left behind to bind up the wounds of a nation. It is, therefore, for us, the officers, the nurses and the enlisted men of this institution, to dedicate ourselves to the great duty before us. This is a service for unstinted, unlimited devotion. It is the acid test of real patriotism. The men who have bled on the field of battle have given their best. Let us do no less. These services will demand personal and financial sacrifices, but we shall be rewarded with the content of mind that we have kept the faith with those who fought and won for us. Let us enter, therefore, into this duty of reconstruction and rehabilitation with such a spirit of devotion that when these men go forth from the halls of this institution they will enter, unhampered and unhindered, a better and brighter world, so made through their efforts and ours.—Editorial in first issue "As you were," February 15, 1919.

The Task Accomplished

After a year of unstinted service,—service beyond the demands of military regulations or professional necessities, the U. S. Army General Hospital No. 24 ceases to exist as a military institution. The few patients here, who have not yet been totally cured or brought to a point of maximum recovery, will be transferred to another institution where they will receive the best attention that modern medicine and surgery can afford. As we gaze back into the past and ponder over our activities at Parkview, we cannot help but feel a keen sense of satisfaction of having nobly performed a holy duty. The splendid results attained by this institution fill us all with the gratification of having taken part in the restoration to health and strength of our disabled heroes.

Letters of praise have come to us from the Surgeon General of the Army and the Chief of the Reconstruction Bureau at Washington highly commending the attainments of this Hospital, its commissioned and enlisted personnel, its nurse corps and its educational staff. But these letters, after all, are but outward expressions. We ourselves must feel within us the sacredness of the duty to which we were assigned. We ourselves must come to the full realization of the patriotic privilege we had in thus being permitted to serve. The task accomplished by the men and women of this post

measures up to the greatest victory of the war. Without institutions of this kind and without a personnel of Parkview caliber our present victory could not so easily have been achieved.

Yes, the duty of the fighting soldier is full of glory and glamor, but the task of the one who remains behind is, seemingly, one of drudgery and hardship. But upon closer reflection and upon deeper study into the duties to which such men are assigned, it becomes clearly evident that the man left behind has an invaluable service to perform. He, too, is to play a paramount part in the winning of the war. Upon him rests the same obligation as upon the man at the front. If he fails in his mission, the fighting man cannot sustain the burden of his end. In fact, it may be truthfully said that upon the non-combatant troops left at home rests as great an obligation as upon those at the front.

Let us see. Those at the front have always a definite objective to attain: something toward which to strive. Those at home have the same monotonous duties day in, day out. Their morale is harder to sustain by reason of the fact that their service does not lend itself to outward display of glory and valor. Theirs is hence a heavier burden. Their work is one continuous routine, one that tends to have a depressive effect upon efficiency. But such has not been the result at Parkview. The efficiency and morale at this post, though at times gloomy, have always been striving toward improvement, always going from better to better. Natural it was that we should all be looking with longing to the day of discharge. But a holy duty had been set before us, a task to which the nation had dedicated us, which we had undertaken as our part in the great world struggle. We were, like those who went "over the top," crusaders in Humanity's battle for Justice and Democracy. And now that our work is completed we can look backward with a deep sense of patriotic satisfaction, and forward with vision into the future that when History asks, "What did YOU do in the struggle of Mankind for Liberation?" we may hold our heads erect and proudly say, "We did our best."

Our Soldier Girls

In the return of the many the few are forgotten. When a large transport with thousands of American soldiers recently pulled in at the pier at New York the city went wild with rejoicing. Thousands upon thousands of men and women rushed madly to greet them and, as the veterans stepped once more upon their native soil, the shouts of the crowds rolled forth and thundered until Liberty herself re-echoed the joy. But in that vast concourse of humanity there were few who paid the least attention to the little group of veteran nurses that returned on the same steamer with the men and from the same mission. No one even volunteered to help them with their luggage. In the mad rush to greet our soldier boys we have sadly forgotten our soldier girls.

Thousands of American nurses responded to the call of their country with the same patriotic zeal that sent their brothers tearing through the Argonne and breaking the iron line of the Prussians. In hospitals and in camps, on transports and almost on the firing line our nurses toiled courageously and untiringly for the men wounded in battle or stricken with the plagues that always follow the wake of war. All these won the lasting gratitude and affection of the soldiers; some won the coveted decorations of Governments; many paid the supreme sacrifice for their devotion to duty and country.

A sacred constellation of almost two hundred gold stars on the service flag of the Department of Nursing of the American Red Cross at Washington stand as a symbol of the devotion of American womanhood to active service in the lines of our country's forces. They stand as a silent token of sacrificial patriotism, a monument to the memory of these who wrote one of the most glorious pages in the grimmest history of the world crisis.

These nurses went forth to their duties with soldierly determination and endured the hardships of war with an iron will. Death came to them in many forms in this country and abroad. Striving incessantly to check the spreading epidemic of influenza, over one hundred succumbed to the plague. Many more fell victims to this scourge and other loathesome diseases in the war zone. Many others were killed by Hun ruthlessness and barbarism while ministering to the wounded.

But they did not die in vain. The country is not forgetting them, but is rapidly coming to the realization that victory without them would have been empty. Their sacrifices in the cause of Liberty adds so much to the glamor of our success. The great leaders of the nation have, on many occasions, given great praise to the nurses for faithfulness to duty and devotion to the suffering. From the thousands of wounded and diseased who were succored and cured there go forth daily silent prayers and murmurs of gratitude to the ministering angels whom God in his forethought sent to a suffering world. Many of our homes are saddened by a vacant chair and a vacant heart, but in her place there is now that imperishable pride that "my daughter answered the call and paid the supreme price upon the altar of her country for a suffering world." In the hearts of many bereaved fathers and mothers of our beloved land there is this silent pride of a daughter given to the service of the nation, while our whole country gives thanks to the Almighty for the patriotism and devotion of her daughters who heeded the call to duty and defied even death itself in obeying that call.

Heroes Unsung

For the last three or four months the country has been all agog with numberless celebrations and parades, bazaars and receptions, given in honor of our returning overseas forces. From east to west and north to south the nation's press echoed and re-echoed the praise of our fighting men who saw service in France and on the other battle fronts. The country's voice was unanimous in giving these men their just due.

And it is entirely fitting that celebrations should be held in honor of our victorious troops. We all know the perilous mission upon which they were sent. We are all keenly aware of the trials and hardships that they endured. But we are all too forgetful of the army that was left at home,—the men in

khaki who had not the opportunity to go overseas. They, too, are American soldiers. Like all Americans, they stood ready to leave their native land at the word of their commander—prepared to do or die in vanquishing the enemy.

But the call did not come. The task had been accomplished. The power of those who had been sent across was sufficient to conquer and the fear of the power that still remained on this side of the Atlantic only served to hasten victory. And so these men remained in the States to do the so-called menial, but none the less heroic work of the army: "The boy with the broom," the man with the pick and shovel, the orderly in a hospital ward, the company tailor, are all like the fighting man, heroes. It was they who were the sustaining strength behind the fighting force. Theirs was a most invaluable aid to victory. Without them it could not have been accomplished. The nation should not forget that it was the entire army, silver chevrons and the gold, that brought victory to the right and peace to the world. With equal justice, praise and glory should be meted out alike to both.

Humanizing the Army

A certain officer one day expressed himself to one of our welfare workers in the following words: "The welfare organizations will soon be entirely disbanded. They will have nothing again to do with the Army. Above all, however, women should not be permitted to meddle in military affairs. All these activities will and should be centered in the hands of the chaplain."

These words, coming from an officer of our modern army at a time when the Secretary of War and the authorities at Washington are endeavoring to make our Army an educational institution, signify indeed a regretful attitude. They show a failure to realize the inestimable value, in a military sense, of the work accomplished by our welfare organizations and the women of our country.

In a few short paragraphs let us see what the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board and the American Library Association have accomplished. Four million young Americans by an unfortunate catastrophe were suddenly seized from their homes, from their loved ones, from their ambitions, and placed in an environment of hard training, of military discipline and of unusual privations. Here they found themselves in the large camps, rich and poor, educated and ignorant, refined and rough—all crowded in barracks, separated from the finer aspects of civilization, far from home, away from the refining influence of women, nothing before them but hard, hard training and the varied influences that so often accompany a soldier's life in military barracks.

Our military authorities, living in an age of enlightenment and possessing a modern social spirit, looked back upon the armies of history and saw what evil results and influences the returning soldier brought back with him. They saw what had happened in the past, what evil habits and loathesome diseases the returning soldier had brought back with him to his community. They studied the sociological aspects of history and saw what havoc they wrought in later generations. And, with the foresight of modern scientists, they concluded, that America's Army, when it returned victorious from its mission, should come back a cleaner and better army than when it left.

And so agencies were organized for the purpose. By special act of Congress there was created the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Along with this organization there came into being as military welfare agencies, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army. All of these organizations worked under one supervising agency. For each a special field was mapped out or a certain class assigned. All, however, worked for the American soldier, though each may have had some special interest. They toiled hard to lighten the burden of our fighting men. They worked incessantly to bring some rays of light to the soldier when life was at its darkest. They were continually striving to entertain and to cheer the soldier in his most gloomy mood. And they succeeded in spite of the fact that there may have been isolated failures. Looking back upon the work of these organizations, surveying broadly what they accomplished, it may be justly said that they nobly performed a noble task.

And the women of our country! The Angels of the Land! How they suffered! How they endured the burdens of war! The pangs of a mother saying farewell to her son! The heartaches of a wife bidding farewell to her husband! A sweetheart in the last embrace of her lover! Supreme sacrifices! And when the loved ones left there was that stoic display of stalwart heroism, that America, since the Revolution, had never witnessed. Red Cross circles were formed everywhere. Knitting clubs, canning and preserving clubs, savings clubs, entertainment clubs—all sorts of clubs sprang up everywhere. All were formed by mothers, wives, and sisters and sweethearts. They toiled into the night; they worked during all their spare time, not for my soldier, but for our soldiers. Practical patriotism, indeed!

And hundreds of them, thousands of them, did more. They left their homes and their firesides and went with the Red Cross, with the Nurse Corps, with the Y. W. C. A., with the Salvation Army. American womanhood exhibited an unusual capacity of serving the nation in time of emergency. Forgetting even what our women did in maintaining the industries of our country, in tilling the soil, in running large shops and stores, can we ever forget or in the least way minimize what they did in the camps and at the front? Who can accuse the Salvation Lassie in the front lines of having a demoralizing effect on the discipline of our forces? Who can say that the women who are working with the Home Service of the Red Cross and who are mothers to the boys, are having a negative effect on the morale of our men? Only a Prussian who never had any reverence for woman or an ignoramus who can not comprehend the trend of modern institutions can make such false accusations.

America has learned a lesson. The influence of these welfare agencies has been of inestimable value. Many of their workers have made the supreme sacrifice upon the altar of their country. The nation has learned the value of their priceless service which cannot be condensed, as it were, in the hands of one man. Our country has taken a long stride forward. She cannot go back. America only progresses.

A young man entered a sergeant's office, and as he approached him he saluted. The sergeant returned the salute. In the background a captain was looking on and when the soldier left came forward, saying to the sergeant, "Sergeant, you know you are not entitled to that salute, and you should not return it." The sergeant replied, "Captain, I always make a point of returning things I am not entitled to."—Exchange.

PITTSBURGH

If ever a public responded to the call of duty to the wounded soldiers—it is you. The fine spirit of co-operation that you have shown toward this institution is beyond the power of expression. There is in the heart of every wounded soldier and person connected with this hospital, the keenest sense of appreciation for your magnificent help. Far beyond the ordinary call of duty has been your devotion, far beyond the dreams of the idealist has been your vision, and far beyond the power of pen to tell in your own hearts—is your reward.

Good-Bye

An Appreciation From the Chief of Publicity Service, Washington, D. C.

June 21, 1919.

EDITOR AS YOU WERE:

The soldier press salutes U. S. Army General Hospital No. 24 as you mark your achievements in the splendid formation of an Anniversary Edition of *As You Were*, your official publication.

It is a fitting season for the birthday review of your hospital life.

The hour is one which carries the association of the founding of American liberties. It is the occasion when we look back over all the fair and clouded years of our republic and note with pride that our Ship of State, builded firm and true by those patriots of early days, has weathered every storm and has set up a record of grand achievement.

The history of U. S. Army General Hospital No. 24 has been a story of service in the line of those holy purposes to which our forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. The work of the Pittsburgh hospital has been in the spirit of patience and courage, ardor and hope, faith and fraternalship. Its personnel has labored in the zeal which has brought to General Hospital No. 24 the distinction of being one of the best military hospitals in the country. That standing is well reflected in the pages of *As You Were*, a very high ranking publication of the Medical Department.

For the future of General Hospital No. 24 the entire Medical Corps staff extends "best wishes" and may the high record of your institution be maintained through all the remaining days of your service.

WILLIAM WOLFF SMITH,
Major, Sanitary Corps, U. S. A.

Creed of the Disabled

Once more to be useful—to see pity in the eyes of my friends replaced with commendation—to work, produce, provide, and to feel that I have a place in the world-seeking no favors and giving none—a MAN among MEN in spite of this physical handicap.



REMEMBER
THE TIME

AS YOU WERE

July 12, 1919.



M. W. Ireland

June 21, 1919.

From: THE SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

To: THE COMMANDING OFFICER, U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 24, PITTSBURGH, PA. ATTENTION: EDITOR, "AS YOU WERE."

Subject: ANNIVERSARY EDITION, "AS YOU WERE."

1. The year which the Anniversary Edition of your paper, *As You Were*, commemorates for U. S. Army General Hospital No. 24 is one which tells of a high duty well performed.

From the start your hospital has been one of the very efficient institutions of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army. Records show that you have cared for the soldiers, brought to you for healing, in a capable way which goes beyond the technical requirements of surgical and medical service. You have given heart cheer and comfort in addition to the healing of your wards.

3. At this time, when Americans pause to be proud of their principles and institutions which have stood true, I take occasion to congratulate U. S. Army General Hospital No. 24 upon the results of your efforts and to express my faith in the continuance of your efficient work.

M. W. IRELAND,
Surgeon General, U. S. Army.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD DUNSTON KREMERS, MEDICAL CORPS,
COMMANDING, UNITED STATES ARMY GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 24

A LEADER OF MEN—AN ABLE COMMANDER

An Appreciation of the Professional Work Performed by the Hospital Staff

I CANNOT allow the staff of the hospital to leave without expressing to them formally in this way my appreciation of the very high quality of the professional work carried on during the past six months.

It has been especially gratifying to see that the patients have been always the first interest of the personnel, that is, that any extra piece of work, any extra hour of duty on the part of officers, nurses and men were cheerfully performed for the patients. The one service of the hospital that has stood out above all others has been the desire on the part of the professional personnel to see that the patients secured not only those things that regulations require us to give them, but in addition to this, the highest fort and wellbeing that could be given. The officers have always kept this in mind and the nurses and dieticians have specialized on service.

Certain cases could be specifically mentioned by me which have come to my attention in one way or another which would show what I mean as applied to professional care. I have never seen a hospital where higher professional skill and judgment was shown. The low death rate of our hospital has made its impression upon a great many people, especially those who appreciate its meaning. I have also been impressed by the manner in which patients who left this institution were exhausted as fields of study for medical science. These conditions which could be improved, have been attended to at the hospital. There have been a few patients who were so

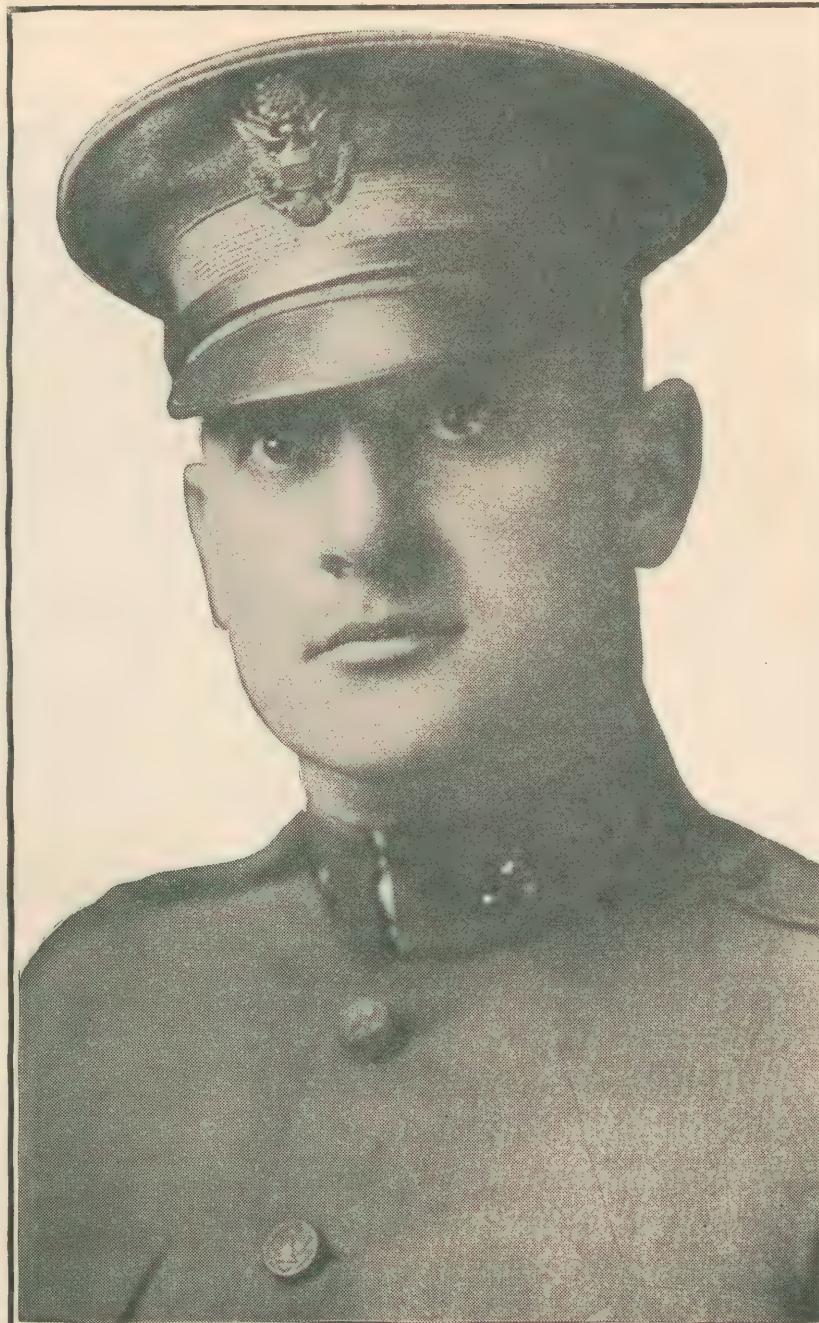
anxious to be discharged as to disregard the advice of the attending medical officer for further improvement in their cases, but there are the exceptions, and the great amount of operative work, laboratory work, and intensive study which the records of the hospital show, have been performed for the patients' interests. They show that these patients have left the institution in fit condition to enter civil life, and practically insure that their physical conditions will continue to be such as will allow them to carry on their occupations without serious handicap.

It is an easy thing to organize a hospital which will turn over a great many patients in an ordinary way, but a hospital which carries on highly specialized medical work with the particular interest of the patient at heart, is possible only with the active co-operation and the real interest of the hospital staff. The administrative staff of such a hospital is really, or at least should be, subservient to the professional staff to secure the maximum benefit to the patient. The care of the patient should come before everything else in a real hospital. It is my belief that such an organization has been established at this hospital, and this result has been dependent upon the fine spirit of the staff. My thanks are freely given for their splendid help, and my remembrance will always be with this hospital, which, though disbanded, will live in our memories.

E. D. KREMER,
Lt. Col. Med. Corps, Commanding.



CAPTAIN JOHN O. BROWN, SANITARY CORPS,
ADJUTANT



LIEUTENANT WILLIAM L. MUNSON, MEDICAL CORPS,
FOUNDER OF "AS YOU WERE"

"As you were"—A Retrospect.

BY LIEUTENANT WM. L. MUNSON

Advisor to Staff.

ON THE beginning of this year it became apparent that some means of expression of the work at the Hospital was necessary in order to acquaint the public with the personnel and the institution. Accordingly, the writer was requested by the Commanding Officer to start a hospital publication. Work to that end was immediately begun and on Saturday, February 15, the first issue of 3,000 copies of "As you were" were sold to the public of Pittsburgh. This was a small beginning, but it was the first effort of the newly appointed staff which then consisted of Sergeant Melnick, Chaplain Shroyer, Private Drew and myself. This issue, which was only of four pages, was successfully launched through the able assistance rendered by Mr. George W. Dawson and the public officials of the City of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County. The second and third editions, of each of which we sold 5,000 copies, consisted of eight pages. On the fourth edition we enlarged the sheet to the size of 13 inches by 18 inches, which size had been maintained to the last regular member. The paper was then turned over to the Educational Department with Lieutenant Wm. R. Boone acting as adviser. During this tenure of office the subscription campaign was begun since the War Department would no longer permit soldiers to sell the paper. It was then that a real struggle for existence began but, in the end, we survived and "As you were" continued to be issued weekly. On May 12, Lieutenant Wm. S. Voorsanger was assigned to the paper but was discharged from the service one month later and the publication was then re-assigned to the writer.

Many and various have been the experiences of those who worked on the paper. At the start there were none of us who knew much about the work. We had to learn and we did. It has meant long hours of labor and much lost sleep, but the paper never failed to appear on schedule time.

At present the staff of the paper consists of Sgt. 1st C. I. A. Melnick,

Editor-in-Chief; Sergeant B. H. Corzine, Associate Editor; Sergeant Karl A. Sapp, Advertising Manager; Sergeant Vincent H. Swanick, Circulation Manager; Sergeant William W. Warfel, Staff Photographer, and W. E. Godfrey, Cartoonist. The praise of making "As you were" a success is entirely due to the wonderful loyalty of the enlisted men who have worked day and night for it. Surely, no line officer ever went into battle with a more faithful and hardworking detail of soldiers than I have had. Each man was interested in his job and did that job as if the success of the paper was his personal responsibility.

Many officers, nurses, patients and detachment men have assisted us and to them we are grateful. The articles of the various welfare agencies were written by their respective representatives, Major Pentland writing for the Red Cross, Secretaries Benedict and Walters for the Y. M. C. A., Secretaries Formey and Smith for the Knights of Columbus, Sergeant Melnick, in addition to his other duties, for the Jewish Welfare Board, and Miss Wright for the American Library Association. Officially from Colonel Kremers, Commanding Officer, and Captain Brown, Adjutant, we have had unlimited support and encouragement. No effort was too great and no time too late when we wanted their assistance.

This article would not be complete unless we made special mention of Chaplain Shroyer and Mr. Godfrey. The former wrote, well and often. He was always helping us out of our drudgery. The staff has certainly a sincere regard for him. Mr. Godfrey, though discharged from the service after returning from France, volunteered his professional skill and gave us gratis many fine and clever cartoons. To him we are specially indebted.

And now our work is done. We took a particular pride in it. It may be that our work was not of the best, but it was the best we had and that is our reward.

EDITORIAL STAFF



Sergeant Karl A. Sapp,
Advertising Manager.



Sergeant Vincent H. Swanick,
Circulation Manager.



Sergeant S. H. C.
Associate Ed.



Sergeant First Class,
I. A. Melnick,
Editor-in-Chief.



Secretary H. W. Benedict,
Sporting Editor.



Sergeant William W. Warfel,
Staff Photographer.



W. C. Godfrey,
Staff Cartoonist.

Historical Survey of the Hospital



ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS

Upper Photo—Captain J. O. Brown; Adjutant, Sergeant Major E. C. Kauffman and Staff
 Lower Photo—Captain Reginald Ducat, Detachment Commander, First Sergeant C. N. Hays and Staff

ON June 20, 1918, Lieut. Col. N. N. Wood, M. C.; Maj. George F. Suker, M. C.; Capt. J. D. Hondorf, M. C.; Capt. J. H. Hill, Q. M. C., and First Lieut. J. L. McDermott, Sanitary Corps, arrived at this hospital. Colonel Wood was designated by the War Department as Commanding Officer of General Hospital No. 24. Captain Hill was the Constructing Quartermaster and immediately began on the reconstruction work of the hospital with a force of civilians. Major Suker acted as Assistant to the Commanding Officer. Captain Hondorf took charge of the enlisted men as Detachment Commander. Lieutenant McDermott was the Medical Supply Officer and proceeded to establish the Supply Department.

On June 21 seventy-one men of the Medical Department reported for duty from Camp Greenleaf. Among the first enlisted men to arrive were Sergeants Burke, Rosso, Conover and Mathews. Sergeant Burke was later commissioned a Second Lieutenant, Sanitary Corps, and sent overseas. Sergeant Rosso was appointed Acting First Sergeant; Sergeant Conover was appointed Mess Sergeant, and Sergeant Mathews acted as Headquarters Clerk. On July 12, 1918, thirteen men of the Quartermaster Corps reported for duty from Camp Meigs. Lieutenant Durrance of the Quartermaster Corps also reported at this time and immediately began the work of establishing the Quartermaster Department.

Capt. J. O. Brown, Sanitary Corps, was assigned by the Surgeon General to duty as Adjutant and reported here August 20 from Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J. The Adjutant's office and the Sergeant Major's offices were then established. Then followed the organization of the Personnel Division, Detachment Medical Department and Quartermaster Department, Post Exchange, Registrar's and Disbursing offices.

At first the personnel took their meals at the Allegheny County Workhouse, through the courtesy of Mr. Leslie (Superintendent). Later a kitchen was established at the old Morgue, the building now occupied as Officers' Quarters, and the Mess Hall was established on the lower veranda of the East Building.

Of the seventy-one men who reported from Camp Greenleaf, most were Italians who could not speak, read or write English. However, they proved

to be excellent carpenters, laborers, cement and iron workers. This was very fortunate, for when the civilian construction workers went on strike, these men promptly jumped into harness and assisted in every way with the construction work of the hospital. They did all the cement work throughout the basements and considerable brick work, as well as carpenter work, including the construction of tables and benches for the large dining room, which has a seating capacity of 1,200.

On October 16, 1918, Miss Patton, Chief Nurse, reported for duty. At this time the question arose as to what accommodations would be available for the nurses, of whom 50 were expected to arrive. They were at first temporarily quartered on the second floor of the East Building and later were assigned to quarters in the double house on the north side of the Freeport Road. On November 20, 1918, the Commanding Officer, Lieut. Col. N. N. Wood, Medical Corps, submitted his resignation from the Army in order to engage in civil practice. The resignation was accepted by the War Department. Prior to his departure he was given a farewell party and was presented with a beautiful silver loving cup, while Mrs. Wood was presented with a silver tray. While on duty at this hospital as Commanding Officer, Colonel Wood worked very hard and at times would remain in his office until midnight. His efforts were to hasten construction work and the establishment of the departments in order that the hospital would be ready to receive overseas patients at the earliest possible date. Captain Hill, the Constructing Quartermaster, expedited construction work as much as possible, with the result that before December 1 reports were made to the War Department that the hospital could accommodate 200 patients in emergency. The first overseas patients arrived December 20, 1918.

The signing of the armistice on November 11 created a desire on the part of many officers to leave the service as soon as possible. At this time Captain Hondorf also submitted his resignation, which was accepted, and he was discharged. As Detachment Commander Captain Hondorf had been greatly admired by the enlisted men of the post, who, as a mark of appreciation, presented to him upon his discharge a large silver trophy.

November 27, 1918, fifty-three men of the Medical Department reported for duty from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; December 12, sixty-seven from Camp Greenleaf and two hundred from Camp Sherman, making a total of over five hundred enlisted men on duty at the hospital. The new mess hall was opened on Thanksgiving Day with a large Thanksgiving dinner, which 175 prominent people of Pittsburgh attended as guests. On December 23 the present Commanding Officer, Lieut. Col. E. D. Kremers, M. C., reported and assumed command of General Hospital No. 24. On January 24, Capt. Reginald Ducat, M. C., arrived and was immediately assigned as Commander of the Detachment of enlisted men, Fire Marshal and Commander of the Guard. Capt. C. A. Stayton, M. C., arriving January 25, was assigned as Assistant to the Commanding Officer.

WELFARE WORK BEGINS

The offices were at first established in the East Building, but were on February 20 moved to the Center Building. The Nurses' Quarters were completed at this time and were immediately occupied by them. On March 3 the Officers' Quarters were completed and were immediately occupied. Prior to the establishment of Welfare Houses, the Y. M. C. A. Secretaries, Monroe, Sanford and Walters, arranged to have entertainments in the large room, main floor, west end of Center Building, which was called the "Y" Room. Services were also held in the Chapel on the second floor, Center Building. An occasional dance for officers and nurses and also for enlisted men was held on the second floor of the West Building. Secretaries Monroe, Sanford and Walters of the Y. M. C. A. were the first of the welfare workers on the grounds and deserve credit for the efforts they exerted to make life pleasant for the entire personnel and patients at this hospital in its early days. The Knights of Columbus gave entertainments from time to time in the Assembly Room, Center Building. The Y. M. C. A. hut was completed and formally opened March 22, 1919; the Red Cross hut on and the Knights of Columbus hut on

From the time the hospital was first established numerous donations in the line of food supplies, cigarettes, tobacco, candies and clothing for patients were received from the people of Pittsburgh, to whom we all feel grateful.

On February 20 the Hospital Orchestra was completely organized and furnished music at entertainments. Later the Hospital Band was organized. The Hospital Newspaper "As you were" was established through the efforts of Lieutenant Munson as Advisor and Sergeant Melnick as Editor, and was a marked success from the very beginning. It may be said here that great credit is due to Lieutenant Munson and the enlisted men of the newspaper staff, who started with practically nothing and established a hospital paper which has become one of the best known and most popular publications issued by the various Army Hospitals throughout the country.

On April 29 the flag pole was dedicated, and the flag which had been presented by the Twentieth Century Club was hoisted with due ceremonies.

HOSPITAL HELPS DURING INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

During the year 1918 the hospital carried on practically no hospital activities, as patients in any number were not admitted until the first contingent of overseas patients were received on December 20, 1918. The only active participation in medical activities during this period was the assistance rendered civilian communities by detachments sent out from the hospital. On October 25 a detachment consisting of Maj. George F. Suker, M. C.; Capt. Harry J. Prueett, M. C., and Lieut. H. H. Calvert, M. C., was sent to Ella Mine, Sunnyside, Gallatin, Manown, Pa., and outlying districts. This was a foreign population of 3,500 in which an epidemic of influenza had disorganized the community. This party operated at this place until November 4, at which time the medical control of the epidemic was effected. On October 25 a similar party was sent to Donora, Webster and Monesson, Pa., a community of about 15,000, operating steel mills. Similar attention was given to the epidemic in this community, and the detachment returned on November 4. On October 31 a party was sent to Ford City, Pa., a community of about 7,000 practically dependent on two factories of the



The Post Exchange

Upper Photo—The Canteen. Lower Left—Lieut. W. L. Munson, Post Exchange Officer. Lower Right—The Barber Shop.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company for livelihood. This community was also disorganized by the epidemic of influenza, and the party operated at this place until November 3. On November 23 Capt. P. E. Brundage, M. C., with a party of twelve Nurses, was personally conducted by Mr. Atchison of the H. C. Frick Coke Company to Scottdale, Pa. Captain Pruett joined this party, and it was arranged to divide the force into two groups, the territory covering some sixty miles. This party operated in this community until the epidemic was under control and then returned to the hospital. It may also be mentioned that during the influenza epidemic in this community this hospital handled emergency cases from Hoboken, Pa., and rendered other necessary medical aid, due to the fact that all medical men from this locality had been called into the service.

NURSES WORK STRENUOUSLY

From about the time of the admission of the first contingent of overseas patients to date the hospital has been continually working as a full military institution. It was then that the real work of the Nurse Corps commenced. When on December 1 patients from the Magee and West Penn Hospitals were transferred here, the nurses began to feel that at last they were going to see something of Army nursing. At that time the Nurse Corps numbered 31. But with the arrival of the overseas patients a new activity arose.

On December 21 we received our first overseas patients. The nurses had waited so long and were anxious to have an opportunity to nurse the boys who had been in the thick of the fight. They arrived at 6:30 A. M. Everybody was up, and after an unusually early breakfast were waiting to

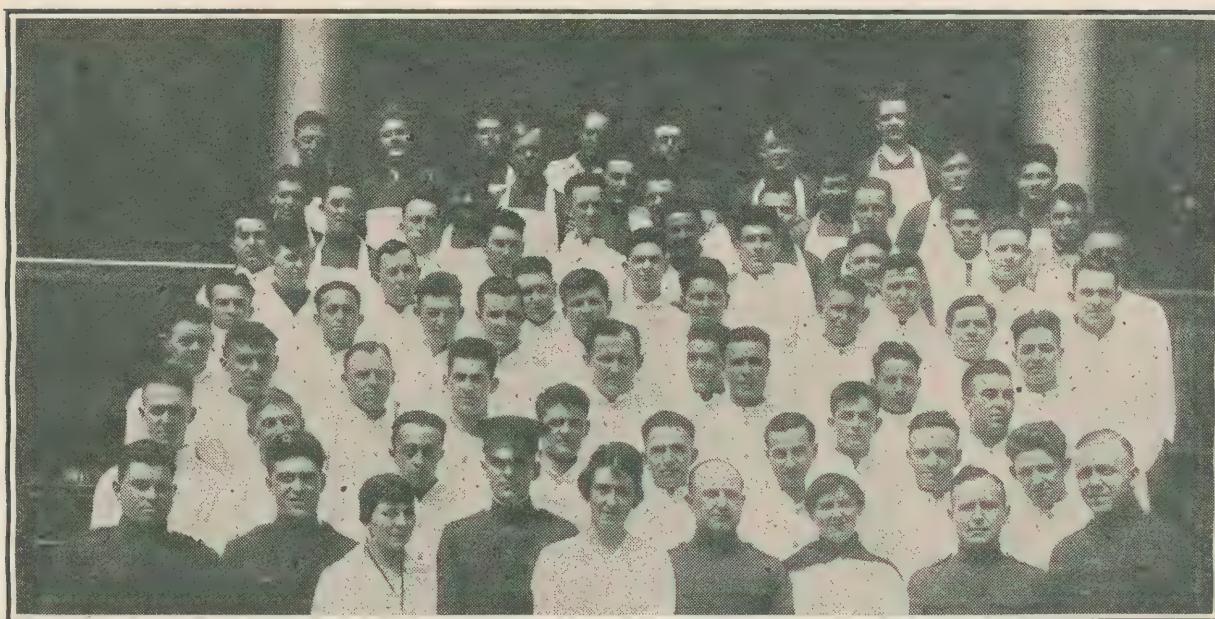
receive them. It was a cold morning with a light covering of snow on the ground. When the cars were sidetracked, all could scarcely wait to get our first glimpses of the patients, and how anxious each was to do something for them. Some of those patients are still with us, and it has been a real joy to watch their improvement from day to day.

The Nurse Corps has been increased from time to time, until at present it has an enrollment of 71. The housing of them has been a real problem. An old farmhouse upon the hill accommodated 27, and the remainder had to live in the hospital until about the first of March, when our quarters were completed, and "oh, joy!" every nurse was allowed her own room, not very large to be sure, but at least a place where she could go in and close her door and be alone when she wished.

The work here has been hard, as it has been in all Army Hospitals, and it has been made doubly so on account of the nervous condition of the overseas patients, but the nurses have never murmured, and without one word of complaint they have worked overtime when necessary. The one thought of each one seems to have been to help the boys. The nurse has been more than a nurse in this war: she has been friend, mother and adviser. If you could know the questions asked of her and the many little favors she is able and anxious to do for them, you would better understand what her service has meant to them.

THE POST EXCHANGE

Two great problems of the hospital had been the Post Exchange and the Hospital Mess. The Post Exchange began its career on July 18, 1918, with the sum of \$5.00 loaned by Lieut. Col. N. N. Wood, Sergeant Patterson



The Kitchen Corps.

was assigned as exchange steward and continued to act as such till the time of his discharge on January 8. Capt. James L. Hendorf, M. C., was the first exchange officer and continued to act in that capacity until the time of his discharge.

The exchange slowly grew and at the close of business September 30 had a net worth of \$174.77, which wasn't a bad showing considering there were only about 100 men on duty. Then the exchange rapidly grew as more personnel were transferred here till, at the end of the next quarter, December 31, 1918, it had a present worth of \$1,098.48. During this time the personnel of the exchange was increased by two men who helped wait on the ever-increasing customers.

After the first of the year things took a real spurt and we branched out building counters, shelves, putting in show cases and a larger variety of goods, till we now have most anything the men want, and if we don't have it, we get it, for our motto is "Service for the Boys."

Under Lieutenant Munson's able management and Sergeant Vincent's stewardship the exchange has grown to be one of the big features of this hospital. The exchange at the close of business May 31 showed a net worth of \$4,563.10, or an increase of that amount since we began business. Among the large list of articles handled for sale are tobacco, candy, ice cream, cold drinks, toilet articles, camera supplies, athletic goods, magazines and flowers. It has, in fact, been a veritable department store catering to the needs of the personnel.

THE HOSPITAL MESS

The buildings comprising the Hospital Group were taken over by the Government about July 1, 1918, but the Mess was not established until August 1, 1918. The first contingent of men arriving from Camp Custer, July 4, took their meals at the Workhouse Mess for the officers of that organization. About July 20, twelve or thirteen additional men arrived and they also took their meals at the Workhouse Officers' Mess. Just about this time seventy-seven men arrived from Greenleaf, and this was where we received a terrific jolt. By this time we were too many in number to be accommodated at the Officers' Mess, and what we had to put up with for ten days or more led us to believe that the overseas men "had nothing on us."



The Mess Hall.

Many of the boys thought they were to be confined behind the prison walls, and it was no little task to convince the men that this confinement was only to cover such periods as it would take to try to eat the stuff we were handed. At any rate, between this period and August 1 we had no trouble in getting details to help rig up a kitchen.

Three No. 5 Army ranges arrived and were set in place in the Officers' Quarters near the Morgue. Major Suker rigged up a bath tub with steam and hot water for washing and sterilizing dishes. We had ice boxes, but very few utensils. Anyhow, we didn't need much of anything because we had the spirit and no one was afraid of work. Work was the word because

all we saw ahead of us was work, so everyone jumped in, heart and soul, and wonderful results were accomplished in general.

The dining room was established on the first floor porch of the East Building; all the food had to be carried or carted from the kitchen. Still it was not bad because we were outside and the flies were few, so we were very comfortable. Of course now and then it would rain and everything would get wet. That was trivial because the workhouse experiences were yet too fresh in the men's memories, and they didn't dare kick for fear that back they'd go if they did.

So the first mess was organized and maintained until a few days before Thanksgiving, when the new mess was started at the present location, with a wonderful dinner on Thanksgiving Day. All of us invited our friends, and we had a dandy time. The best thing to remember about our old mess is that the men detailed to the mess at the beginning were a fine lot of men



Sergeant Major's and Registrar's Office Forces.

and their "pep" was something to be proud of and admired. The best thing to forget about the old mess was the hours we put in, from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M., with no holidays—just work.

The organization of the preparation and distribution of food has been no small task. In the first place the construction of the hospital makes this very difficult, but we have enlarged and improved in spite of all the handicaps, until now we have a well organized mess.

Through diligent work and co-operation we have arranged a very good plan for the feeding of 600 patients and 400 enlisted personnel.

There are seven different diets prepared, namely: Staff Officers, Sick Officers, Nurses, General Patients, Light Patients, Liquid Patients. The menus for these different diets are prepared a week in advance by the Mess Sergeant and the Dieticians, then sent to the Commanding Officer for approval.

All the food is prepared in a rather small kitchen in the west wing of the hospital. This kitchen is well arranged for the amount of work done there daily. The commissary, ice boxes and cold store rooms are very close to the kitchen, which lends to efficiency. On either side of the kitchen are the mess halls, one for the patients and enlisted men (capacity 600), and the other for Officers and Nurses (capacity 150). This is all rather crude, but the mess has progressed to the place where some are lucky enough to have real china dishes. Real silver and tablecloths are yet unheard of.

There are six Diet Kitchens in the hospital where the food is taken and distributed to the sick patients. Each patient has an individual tray carefully prepared by the nurse of the ward and the dietician in charge.

Viewing the trials of the staff and personnel of the hospital from the day of its founding until its final closure, one must admire the successes that have characterized the progress of this institution. The men have shown a commendable spirit of patriotic devotion growing out of the realization that the work of the Medical Department must continue as long as help can be rendered to the wounded.

Commanding Officer and Staff



Standing, left to right—Major F. B. McAdams, Chief of Dental Service; Lieut. Wm. L. Munson, Sanitary Inspector; Capt. Reginald Ducat, Commander Medical Detachment; Major T. J. Pentlad, Jr., Director of Red Cross; Major B. H. Moore, Chief of Orthopaedic Service; Major R. D. Baker, Chief of Medical Service; Major H. S. Fish, Chief of Surgical Service; Major R. D. Milner, Chief Educational Officer; Capt. W. B. Rollinson, Commander Q. M. Detachment; Capt. A. U. F. Clark, Chief of Physio-Therapy Department.

Seated, left to right—Capt. J. O. Brown, Adjutant; Miss Aura Patton, Chief Nurse; Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Kremers, Commanding Officer; Capt. C. A. Stayton, Assistant to the Commanding Officer.

The Surgical Service

THE Surgical Service of U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24 had its origin on Oct. 15, 1918, when Major Suker arrived to assume the duties of Chief of this important department, the organization of which was no small task with the limited facilities existing at that time.

Order soon supplanted chaos, wards were organized, rules and regulations were perfected, certain methods of technique were established and on Nov. 25th, 1918, the Surgical Service assumed its first duty to American soldiers by the conduction of an appendix operation. Soon after the first of December, 1918, soldier patients were received from various hospitals in Pittsburgh and within two weeks fifty surgical cases were undergoing treatment, many of whom had received operations before their admission.

On Dec. 20th, 1918, the first contingent of over-seas cases, twenty-seven in number, was received and since that time hundreds of battle-scarred veterans have entered the portals of this hospital with hope and have left a few weeks or a few months later, with health.

The Surgical Service has received over seven-tenths of all patients who have entered the institution, the majority of these cases requiring attention to gun-shot wounds which have involved practically every organ of the body, while the minority has been represented by those surgical conditions which obtain in civil life, which include various types of hernia, appendicitis, empyema, rectal disorders, fractures and acute injuries.

The over-seas cases presented a large number of wounds in which the bony structures were involved and since the majority of war wounds manifest an early infection, an extensive disease of the injured bone was invariably found to be present in these cases which required suitable operative treatment.

After wounds of this character have reached a final state of healing, a new problem is presented in restoring a state of usefulness to a limb which has become weak and helpless from many weeks of disuse or in which the joints have lost their function by actual involvement from the primary wound. It is here that the work of Reconstruction begins, of which mention will be made later.

The Surgical Service embraces the following departments: Eye, Ear and Nose and Throat X-Ray Laboratory; Genito-Urinary Department; General, Urological, Orthopedic and Plastic Surgery while the Physio-Therapy and Reconstruction Departments are closely allied in perfecting a final cure of surgical cases.

The operative work has been conducted by three teams one of which has conducted all the clean surgery, the second team has attended to all septic surgery including bone operations and foreign bodies, while the third team has performed all the secondary closures which includes skin-grafting, plastic operations and simple closures.

The patients of the Surgical Service are segregated in various groups as follows: All cases which upon admission indicate the need of an operation are placed in a certain ward which acts as a clearing house for the operating

pavilion. All healed wounds and fractures are placed in another ward through which the patients are brought in direct contact with the Physio-Therapy and Reconstruction Departments, while those who have just undergone an operation for the relief of diseased bones, un-united or mal-united fractures, empyema and allied conditions are taken direct from the operating room to the Dakin ward. Here the wounds are subjected to the frequent effect of Carrel-Dakin fluid whose beneficent influence is early manifested by a rapid disappearance of sepsis and a hasty promotion of wound healing. The work performed in this ward is particularly fascinating in which both surgical skill and perfect technique are required and the results that have been obtained speak well for the efficiency of the ward surgeons.

When the wounds have reached a proper state of perfection as shown by frequent bacteriological examinations, the patients are transferred to another ward where the same rigid surgical technique is maintained and where the patients are prepared for a second operation, the object of which is to close the wound which has become sterile and thereby hasten the convalescence of the individual. In this manner the period of convalescence is greatly lessened, useful activities are more readily regained and the patient is early converted from a state of dependence to one of independence, while the surgeon has the satisfaction not only of being a useful agent in shortening the period of invalidism of those in his charge but also enjoys the pleasure of waging a successful conflict against destructive germs with a certain mathematical precision born of science.

The work of the Surgical Service is wonderfully aided by the co-operation of the Physio-Therapy Department whereby many crippled limbs and adherent joints begin to yield to scientific massage, early applied at the bedside and later become completely functioned by the use of faradism, sinusoidal and high frequency currents, hydro-therapy and special exercises, which are administered at the department at such time as the patient's condition permits his daily attendance to receive the same.

The Reconstruction Department in turn receives its quota of surgical patients, especially that branch which is known as the Therapeutic Workshop wherein special activities are provided for the individual case. Thus type-writing is employed to loosen stiff fingers, the use of a saw and plane restores function to the adherent elbow, propelling a jig-saw by foot power brings suppleness to the rebellious knee and numerous other occupations are provided for the purpose of restoring function of limbs and joints, irrespective of location or extent.

After reaching a state of complete recovery, surgically and physically, in so far as the individual case permits, the patient is finally transferred to another ward, the occupants of which await honorable discharge from the military service and here undergoes the physical examination and other details preliminary to his ultimate discharge. Thus the patients pass from one department to another, each division delegated and fitted for some par-

ticular duty and all co-operating with that splendid unity of purpose which spells success for the institution and satisfactory results for the patient.

The satisfactory results obtained in the surgical wards of this hospital would be impossible without the aid of an efficient X-ray laboratory and a clinical laboratory, the former providing a record of every new case either by radiographic plate, stereoscopic plates or by fluoroscopic examination, the interpretation of which represents the criterion by which the surgeon is guided while the latter prepares the Dakin fluid, which must be made with scientific precision, makes several hundred bacteriological examinations weekly through which function an exact bacteriological index of every septic case is maintained and as a result of which the suitable time for closure of the individual wound can be foretold with perfect accuracy.

On January 8th, 1919, Major Suker was transferred to another hospital and his position was occupied by Major Cathcart who continued the duties of Chief of Service until February 10th, 1919, when he received his release by reason of illness in his immediate family. Capt. E. F. Sibley filled the position of Acting Chief of Service in a most acceptable manner until March 12th, 1919, when Major Fish was sent here from Camp McClellan, Alabama, to take charge of the service, which position he has occupied up to the present time.

The Medical Department of the United States Army is classed as a non-combatant force and although the vast majority of the Corps did not face the Boche, yet they waged the biggest fight in history, the fight against disease and a conflict with death, in which tens of thousands of Doughboys can attest to their skill and their success.

The medical officers of this hospital have displayed the same spirit of sacrifices as displayed throughout the rank and file of the entire army. Home, friends and practice were forsaken in a spirit of patriotic zeal, in order to become "the man behind, the man behind the gun" and now that victory has been obtained, the Medical Corps has received its reward through the knowledge of a work well done and a scientific fight successfully waged, in which death and disease have been vanquished.

The Medical Service

THE hospital was really started about the first of July, one year ago. Like all new places, its different departments were slow to take shape and form. Conditions on the arrival of army representatives were most discouraging, because the building was not in shape, since it had not been used for a period of years, and so there was an untold amount of work to do, just to make it habitable. No one will ever know or appreciate the amount of hard work that had to be done, especially by the sturdy boys of the detachment. From this time until the first of the year little was done concerning the superstructure of the hospital organization. Most of the work was basic, in the way of soap and water, paint, partitions, electric lights, plumbing, etc. The word was not given to definitely go ahead and complete the project until after the armistice was signed, and then all was rush and hustle and bustle, and I may say with due pride, the final product is something that neither the staff, patients nor the government need be ashamed of.

Most of us came here in the most gloomy time of the year and on getting off the train and receiving the first impression of the place the desire on the part of every one was to be some where else at once. However, first impressions are not worthy ones in all circumstances and we were able to correct the feelings of every one as we had our own by the following facts and story. One very serious minded southerner said to me one day after very serious thought, "You know some fellow came and picked this place out when it was summer time and things were bright and green." Now it is summer and that conclusion is fully justified. Even more important from the standpoint of morale was the atmosphere which pervaded the place, a sort of human atmosphere for which we think our Commanding Officer responsible. Again the people of Pittsburgh and all the organizations acting as adjuncts to the hospital were and have been so wonderful in their friendly and helpful attitude that the most desolate place in the world could but seem an oasis.

The medical department for a while was something like Topsy—it "just grew." Very few cases had come from the other side in December. The staff had gone into the mountains and surrounding country to look after the unfortunate victims of influenza, raging at that time. Late in December the patients began to come from overseas, and where the medical service had simply had to take care of pneumonia and empyema, tonsilitis and such things as we all know in our own homes, it now began to increase in number and to show us the kind of cases we were going to need to be ready to care for. Up to this time Captain Harry Pruett, of California, and Lieutenant Calvert, of Missouri,



The Surgical Staff—Major H. S. Fish, Chief. Center—middle row—To his left—Captain Sibley, assistant chief. To his right—Major B. H. Moore, chief of Orthopedic Surgery.

had looked after the medical work. Major Thomas made a very short stay, quickly receiving orders to return to Washington and take up other duties. From time to time since then the personnel of the medical service has changed and at the end of this article their names will be given, somewhat in the order of their stay.

The medical service has run most of the time from one to two hundred patients, and though the service is not large, each and every one of these patients have been active and the turn-over has been short and we are proud



Upper—
Lieutenant Maloney making X-Ray Examination.

Center—
Lieutenant Cross in Operating Pavilion.

Lower—
Captain Tarr examining patient.

to say that we have at the present time no chronic conditions without proper disposition and that the large number have been returned to useful lives.

When we first started to work at the first of the year, there was no heat in the middle building, there was no water in the X-ray room or the clinical laboratory, the operating room was not finished, and we had no one to do nose and throat and eye work. The X-ray laboratory started bravely to work, carrying water in pails, and the clinical laboratory struggled along in like manner. We waited for a month or so for our nose and throat and eye men, and on their arrival and the arrival of a neurologist we were ready to do complete work.

We quickly found that we could divide our work into two classes, one of which could be again subdivided, and so in our plan for the work we think of the care of acute cases, represented by pneumonia, tonsilitis, influenza, some acute hearts and arthritides, and as a sub-head of this division, of acute contagious diseases, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles and mumps, which are cared for in a ward set apart for that purpose. Of these cases we have had our share, particularly of diphtheria, which was brought to us by carriers from the other side. All the contagious cases have been well handled by the prompt isolation of the sick and quarantine of all contacts, and our budding epidemics have been quickly and successfully "nipped." Our greatest difficulty was with carriers and with attending to the tremendous detail concerned in the sterilization of all the utensils, cooking, etc., that come into use in an institution of 1,200 persons. Great credit is due Lieutenant Munson, as Sanitary Officer and Lieutenant Brumbaugh, as physician in charge of contagious work, as well as the laboratory personnel, for we are not conscious of any false moves in the management of this side of the problem.

The other large class of patients, we discovered, would be made up of men who had had pneumonia or empyema, following influenza, of men who had been gassed, and whose chests, hearts or kidneys still retained the changes residual from such chemical poisoning. Then there were many cases of chronic heart disease, or men who had acquired heart disease while in the service, many cases of joints, inflamed and crippling, some gastro-intestinal cases, such as

duodenal ulcers, appendicitis, acute and chronic, tuberculosis, both active and inactive, affecting lungs and abdomen, a very few incurable nervous diseases, and a very few neuroses, possibly some half-dozen of ex-ophthalmic goitre and not many cases of syphilis.

The problem then for the care of these patients was to take up first the acute infections. We may say that they were managed in what is probably the fashionable way at present. Of first importance in the care of these cases we have considered the rest in bed, their physical care by the nurses, cheerful surroundings, made possible by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. and the women and men of Pittsburgh and the surrounding towns, proper food and medication as it seemed indicated in a specific way.

The acute contagious diseases were cared for in the same way, plus isolation, and in our preventative diphtheria work we were careful to use anti-toxin only where the Schick test prover it was indicated. We were very careful to see that all possible sources of hand to mouth contact were prevented or sterilized, and to make assurance doubly sure, or at least make us feel that everything possible had been done, we used dichloramine in two per cent. strength in the throats of all contacts, and in the noses of those to whom it was not too marked an irritant. I think that these methods, together with isolation, quarantine of the affected part of the building until no more positive throats were found, saved us from a rather extensive epidemic of diphtheria. Only one death occurred from the diphtheria, and that was in the case of a boy who was already emaciated following empyema. Our carriers who could not be cleaned up by the use of dichloramine, Fuller's earth or staphylococcus culture, were cleaned up by means of tonsilectomy. So much for acute cases.

The large group of cases which we might call chronic are cases in which we ought, if we knew enough, find a satisfactory focus of infection, in their tonsils, in their teeth, their sinuses, their chests, their gall-bladders or genito-urinary tracts and, after physical examination, the ward surgeons send the cases with their special requests to the various departments and laboratories. The requests are not made in a routine manner, but simply as the secondary expression indicates. It has been our custom to have cultures made from the tonsil crypts, and if we found organisms which might be causative factors in the case, vaccines were made to be given the patients before tonsil removal, to prevent a flare-up of their trouble, and to stimulate their repair processes after the focus had been removed. This work has been done by the laboratory personnel in a most painstaking and careful manner, and many cases of joint and heart trouble have received untold benefit. Where indicated, X-ray examinations of all the teeth have been made, and the necessary dental attention given. Vaccines have been made from the apical abscesses when they were not sterilized, and the necessary dental attention given to put the mouth in proper condition. The tonsils and sinuses have been examined and treated when necessary or when furnishing a focus of infection; the genito-urinary tract has been carefully examined and the prostatic fluid searched for evidence of active infection, but of all our joint cases, only about three have been due to gonorrhoeal infection. The rest have been due to infected teeth, mostly streptococcus viridans, to infected tonsils, mostly streptococcus haemoliticus, (but at times of non haemolitic streptococcus origin); to sinuses in which the most frequent organism has been the staphylococcus, or following acute influenzal infections, where we believe the pneumococcus has been at fault and most frequently has

the body of every stress, so we carefully hunt for all defects, such as chronic foci of infection, defects in posture, etc., with the belief that in relieving the body of all possible special stress, we will make up for some of the defect in renal function. Creatinin, phthalein, and all the routine work, of course, would be done, and with an eye to the patient's future, he would be referred to the vocational board and arrangements made to re-educate him so that it would be possible for him to make his living in spite of his defect.

Secondaries due to syphilis have been treated in the specific manner and with good results.

The neurologist has taken all cases of endocrine origin, and they have progressed satisfactorily though they have not been many in number.

Tuberculosis, active, has been transferred to Azalea or other suitable places, but before being transferred we have tried to set the individual house in order.

Duodenal ulcers have, after careful search for and removal of a focus, been prepared for S. C. D., with instructions to be operated upon after two or three months have passed, provided the symptoms are not gone. Appendices have been referred to the surgical service, where they have been promptly operated upon and recovered.

All productive coughs, not tubercular, have been treated by vaccines. All cases which have had empyema, or show residua of pneumonia or gassing, have been very carefully watched and discharged with disability so that their future may be looked out for. All heart cases have been managed in the same way. We have tried to individualize and make much more extensive preparation for the future care of the Mitral Stenotic, the Aortic Insufficient, the Mitral Insufficient (with hypertrophy), than we have the simple cases for whom the future holds more.

In the consummation of this work, let it not be forgotten that it would not be possible if it were not for the nurse, for the private, who works in the kitchen, in the ward, in the laboratory, the X-ray room and in places which never come to the mind of the thoughtless, and that it has been the privilege of us, fortunate enough to have some experience in the work, to guide and direct it and do our part with the best light we have. Another factor which I firmly believe responsible for the undoubtedly success of this hospital has been the policy of the commanding officer, a liberal one, which asks of his assistants, only results.

The X-Ray Department

THE history of the X-Ray Department dates from December 15, 1918, at which time apparatus was installed and ready for use. First Lt. Albert Valensi, who had been ordered to this hospital as roentgenologist was discharged from service January 4th, 1918. First Lt. J. A. Maloney was assigned as chief of service December 23, 1918, and later First Lt. A. D. Cornea and First Lt. J. W. Fisher, reported for duty.

A total number of examinations January 1st, 1919, to the present time are about twenty-two hundred. The work has consisted of examination of gunshot wounds, bones and joints, heart and lungs, and Gastro-Intestinal. A large number of examinations of teeth have been made for the Dental Department. This work has been of the greatest value to the Dental and Medical departments in locating foci of infection. The examination of the heart and lungs has furnished the Medical department with valuable information in the diagnosis of disease of those organs and particularly the effects of influenzal infection and the inhalation of gas during the war service.

The work performed for the Surgical department has consisted of repeated examinations of bone injuries and disease as the result of gunshot wounds. The localization of foreign bodies has been of the greatest value prior to the operation for the removal of the same.

The work of the department has been so extensive that it has been necessary to employ at least two officers and four enlisted men. Two of the enlisted personnel, trained technicians from the Army Medical School, have been engaged constantly with the technical work.

The hearty co-operation of the Medical and Surgical departments at all times during the service has been of the greatest value and thoroughly appreciated.

The Dental Department

TO have been one Department associated in the organization of a the opportunity for observing the birth and rapid growth to an Military Hospital has been a source of great satisfaction, in that efficiently functioning institution has proven what combined effort and application under excellent leadership will accomplish.

This Department first originated in a corner of the basement of what is now the Educational Building, but in view of the ever increasing amount of work it was soon found necessary to secure more spacious quarters on the third floor of the center or main building, where it is now located.

The organization of this Department, as with all other Departments of a new hospital, was rather slow in that the nature of treatment and the number of patients could not be anticipated. Time revealed the fact that there would be large demand for the services of this Department, due to constant search for focal infection.

This Department in a hospital of this nature does a different kind of service than in the field. Here most of our time is given to search for possible source of focal infection, which has been found to originate quite often in the mouth, and statement is borne out by close observation and careful follow-up treatment of such cases.

In order to accomplish results, a system of examination of every patient that enters the hospital has been instituted. In the majority of cases a complete X-Ray of teeth is taken. The films are read by this Department and findings attached to their Clinical Record for reference. In this manner it is a very easy matter for the Ward Surgeon to know definitely whether there exists a possible source of focal infection in the mouth and necessary operative procedure.

The success of our Department is attributed largely to the remarkable co-operation of the several Departments of the hospital. Many cases of Endocarditis, Nephritis and other chronic ailments have been traced to some pathological condition of the mouth or teeth, and with proper treatment have been cleared up. These facts, gathered from quite a number of cases successfully treated, confirms our opinion that thorough examination of Oral Cavity is necessary.



The Medical Staff—Top row—Lieuts. F. Kleinman, J. W. Mitchell, T. Moore. Middle row—Lieut. H. S. Grim, Capt. C. A. Fogerty, Lieut. D. F. Ditchburn. Bottom row—Lieut. B. B. Brumbaugh, Major R. D. Baker, Chief of Medical Service; Capt. L. M. Wilbor.

the pneumococcus been responsible for the conditions about the aortic valve, contrary to the teachings of previous experience, where most aortic infections have been considered due to syphilis.

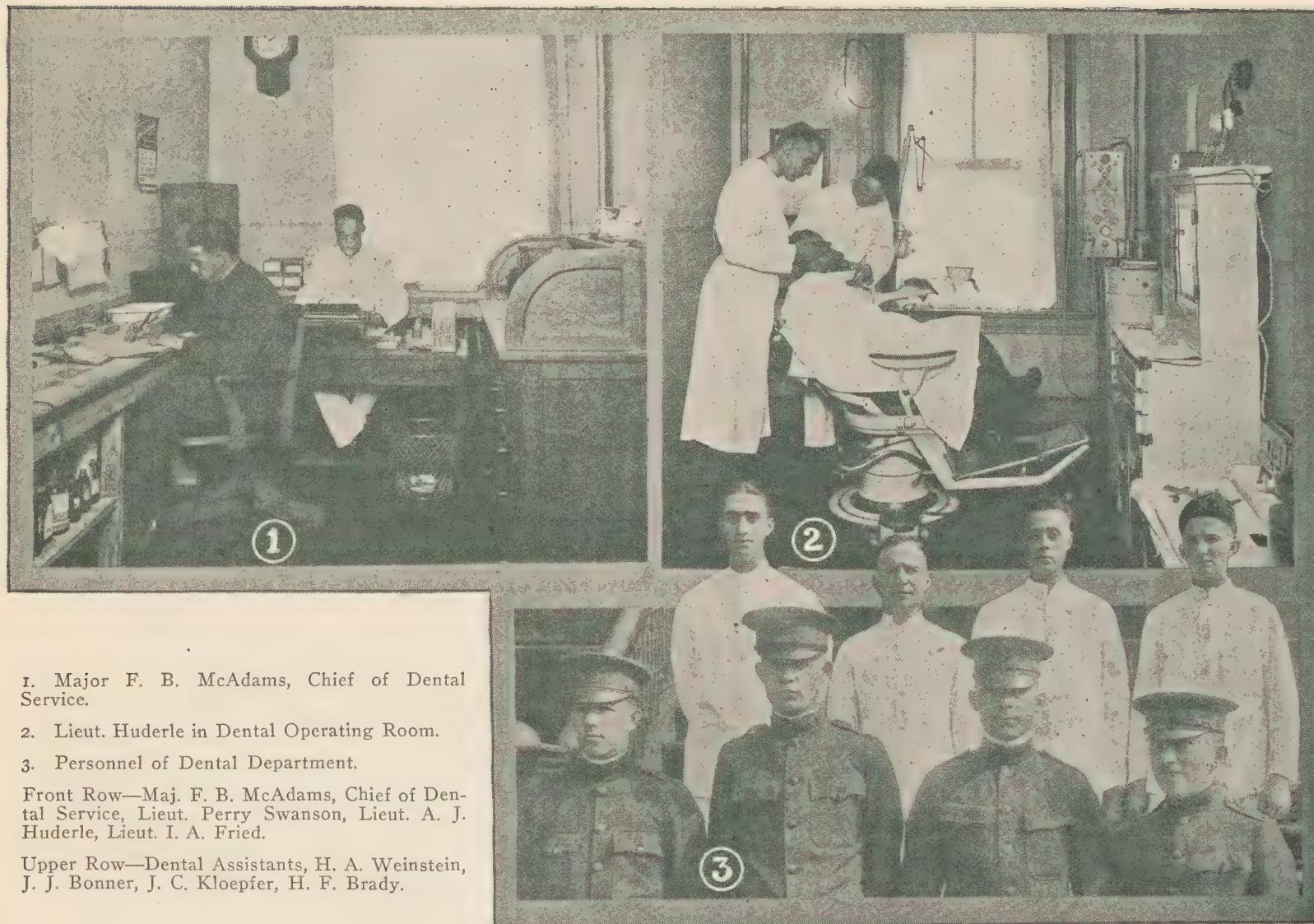
The influenza infection itself has seemed to leave most marked changes in the myocardium, particularly in those cases who could not or did not have the proper amount of rest during their acute illness.

Cases which have been gassed, had pneumonia, and all cases showing the changes of an inactive tuberculosis have had careful stereoscopic X-ray work done to supplant and check our physical examinations. By this we have brought out many interesting facts and have done complete work for our patients. For many it has been difficult to decide a disposition fair to them and to the government, but careful consideration of detail and the aid of all our special diagnostic means, have, we think, brought satisfactory conclusions.

A special face mask was used by us on all necessary occasions. This mask has been described and illustrated by Lieut. Brumbaugh in another publication.

The physio-therapy department has been a wonderful aid and we have made full use of it in the matter of teaching correct posture, breathing, correcting too marked anterior lumbar curves, short calf muscles and massage and passive movements have been of much use in the treatment of myositis and fibrosis and in the treatment of muscle atrophy from the disuse accompanying an arthritis.

We have made it the rule to remove all apparent foci in every chronic case, for instance, we have a nephritis in which there is a definite history of gassing which may be the special cause of the nephritis, but we wish to relieve



1. Major F. B. McAdams, Chief of Dental Service.

2. Lieut. Huderle in Dental Operating Room.

3. Personnel of Dental Department.

Front Row—Maj. F. B. McAdams, Chief of Dental Service, Lieut. Perry Swanson, Lieut. A. J. Huderle, Lieut. I. A. Fried.

Upper Row—Dental Assistants, H. A. Weinstein, J. J. Bonner, J. C. Kloepfer, H. F. Brady.

Cultures have been made of suspicious cases and where pathogenic organisms were found a vaccine was made and administered in varying units with unequalled good results.

Particular stress has been laid on Oral Prophylaxis, patients instructed as to proper care of teeth and evil results of neglect.

At present we have in constant use three operating rooms, one main Laboratory room, and one office and examining room. This Department is handling now approximately thirty patients daily, and through its close co-operation with the various other Departments of the hospital is able to render an invaluable service. To Lieutenant Huderle and Lieutenant Swanson, who have been with the Department practically since its beginning, is due success of the Department. They have been constant and efficient workers and have respect of all with whom they have been associated.

Clinical Laboratory

THE Bacteriological Laboratory situated on the third floor of the center building, which is always a point of special interest to visitors of the hospital, had a very humble beginning in a small room in the basement. Beginning with the simple routine work incident to the opening of the hospital, it has progressed until at present, with its personnel of three officers and seven enlisted men operating with modern equipment, it is carrying on all the work required of the Clinical Laboratory of an Army General Hospital.

Lieut. H. H. Warner, Chief of the Service, who has been in charge since the starting of the Laboratory, worked tirelessly in planning and bringing to completion the Laboratory in its present location. Many obstacles were met. No rooms of adequate size and proper location were available and it was necessary to remove partitions from between three medium sized rooms of the third floor to make a suite of continuous Laboratories connected in such a manner and with equipment so arranged as to allow for the greatest possible convenience and efficiency. There was no water supply or electric current for some time, and for this reason the service was rather limited the first few weeks. These accessories were installed in due time, however, and when the electric incubators were put into operation cultures of organisms were started and the Laboratory was able to meet the requirements of the Surgical and Medical Departments for aiding in diagnosis and for preparations of vaccines, which are used extensively in this hospital in treatment of various infections.

Since the Laboratory started two officers have been added to the staff. Lieut. R. E. Myers came about the first of December and was assigned to duty as a chemist. In addition to his duties as chemist, Lieutenant Myers also assists Lieutenant Warner in the Bacteriological and Serological work. Lieut. L. N. Parker arrived in January and has done serological and vaccine work, together with complement fixation tests.

Lieutenant Warner has the degree of M.D., having specialized in bacteriology and pathology. Since taking his degree he has been associated with some of the largest hospitals in the East as pathologist and later was director of one of the largest laboratories of the Northwest.

Since entering the Army, Lieutenant Warner has taken special courses at the Army Medical School, Commissioned Officers' Course, at Washington, and at Rockefeller Institute. Here he became acquainted with the special Army laboratory procedure and its relation to military problems. Shortly after his arrival at Parkview Hospital he was appointed Chief of Laboratory Service, which position he has held to the present date.

In addition to his duties in the Laboratory, Lieutenant Warner is the Sanitary Officer and Secretary in the various local medical organizations.

Lieutenant Myers graduated in medicine with special work in chemistry, particularly in its application to the processes of the human body. Prior to his graduation he held the position of instructor of biological chemistry in one of the Eastern colleges. He also had a course at Rockefeller Institute after receiving his commission and was later assigned to the Base Hospital at Camp Lee. Early in December, 1918, he was transferred to this hospital for duty in the Laboratory. His work here includes the supervision of the making of the Dakin's solution and the making of analyses of blood, exudates and other body fluids. Lieutenant Myers' other duties have kept him away from the Laboratory a good portion of the time. He was for some time Acting Detachment Commander before the arrival of Captain Ducat.

Lieutenant Parker received his A. B. degree in June, 1917, and enlisted the same month in an ambulance company which was stationed at Camp Crane for training. After training there more than a year he was transferred to the Army Medical School at Washington, where he received his commission. He then took additional work at Yale Laboratory School at New Haven and was assigned to duty at this hospital. His courses in Army Laboratory technique have especially fitted him for the efficient accomplishment of the many routine examinations required in a military hospital.

The enlisted personnel has increased from two to seven as the Laboratory has grown and work increased. All enlisted men have had special training as technicians and laboratory assistants at the various Army Laboratory Schools or were fitted by previous training for this branch of the work.

Privates McClain and Lee were the only enlisted men in the Laboratory until early December, when Privates McEntire and Brokaw were transferred here from Camp Sherman. Lee was chemical assistant and made the Dakin's solution which was used for the treatment of post influenza empyema patients. He is a registered pharmacist and was a valuable man in the Laboratory. McClain was inducted directly to the Laboratory, where he has charge of the tissue work. In February he was promoted to the rank of Corporal. McEntire and Brokaw had been in Base Hospital Unit 149, which was stationed at Camp Sherman preparatory to going overseas. Shortly after the armistice the Unit was transferred to the Detachment here. Brokaw was made Sergeant in charge and assigned as bacteriological assistant. McEntire has made the Dakin's solution under the direction of Lieutenant Myers, and the results in the Dakin Ward attest to his care in the preparation of this important therapeutic agent.

Privates Anderson, Burn, Laing and Otto were transferred here from the Army Medical School at Washington for duty in the Laboratory. Anderson handles the office work and has charge of the records. Burn and

Laing are engaged in general Laboratory work, their work including chemical analysis, bacterial counts, etc. Otto has charge of the preparation of culture media.

The work of an Army Laboratory covers a large field. One important function is to aid in controlling and preventing epidemics. Periodic examinations are made of all food handlers to detect one who may be a "carrier" of disease. Examinations are made for Diphtheria, Meningitis and Dysentery. When an epidemic breaks out the Laboratory force is called upon to culture all suspected persons and to determine, if possible, any source of infection. In January and February there was a small epidemic of Diphtheria and hundreds of throat cultures were made and a number of "carriers" were found who, much to their chagrin, were put into isolation and treated until they ceased to be a menace to their associates. These men were perfectly well, but their throats were harboring places for the organism of Diphtheria.

In the treatment of chronic infections, such as result from being gassed or that are due to some focus of infection, such as the tonsils, autogenous vaccines are often very effective. A large number of these vaccines have been made since overseas patients began to arrive early in the winter.

In connection with the Carrel-Dakin treatment of infected wounds and, acting as an indication of the progress of the wound, the counting of bacteria in smears made from the wound is an important part of the treatment. As the cleaning of the wound progresses, the number of bacteria decrease until there are practically none and the wound is ready to be closed. Of miscellaneous cultures, blood tests and urine examinations, the laboratory has accomplished the routine work ordinarily done at an Army Hospital, and all this work, carried out with the co-operation of the medical and surgical officers of the hospital, has made possible a system of diagnosis and treatment which would have been impossible without the Laboratory.

With the development of modern methods in the treatment of wounds and diseases incident to this war through which we have just passed, the Laboratory has become an increasingly important part of any hospital. It has been the aim of the Clinical Laboratory at this hospital to keep pace with this development and to aid the medical and surgical service in every way by rendering prompt and complete reports, thereby hastening the discharge and return home of some patients and the rapid convalescence of many others.

The Parkview Face Mask

The Face Mask in use in this hospital was devised by Lieut. Col. N. N. Wood and Maj. George F. Suker. It consists of six layers of gauze, eight by five inches, with three of the edges turned in and stitched, one end being



Top Row—Pvt. First Class J. B. Laing.

Pvt. Karl Otto.

Pvt. H. E. Andersen.

Middle Row—Corp. John McLain.

Pvt. First Class C. G. Burn.

Pvt. First Class Clyde McEntire.

Left to Right—Bottom Row—Lieut. L. N. Parker.

Lieut. H. H. Warner.

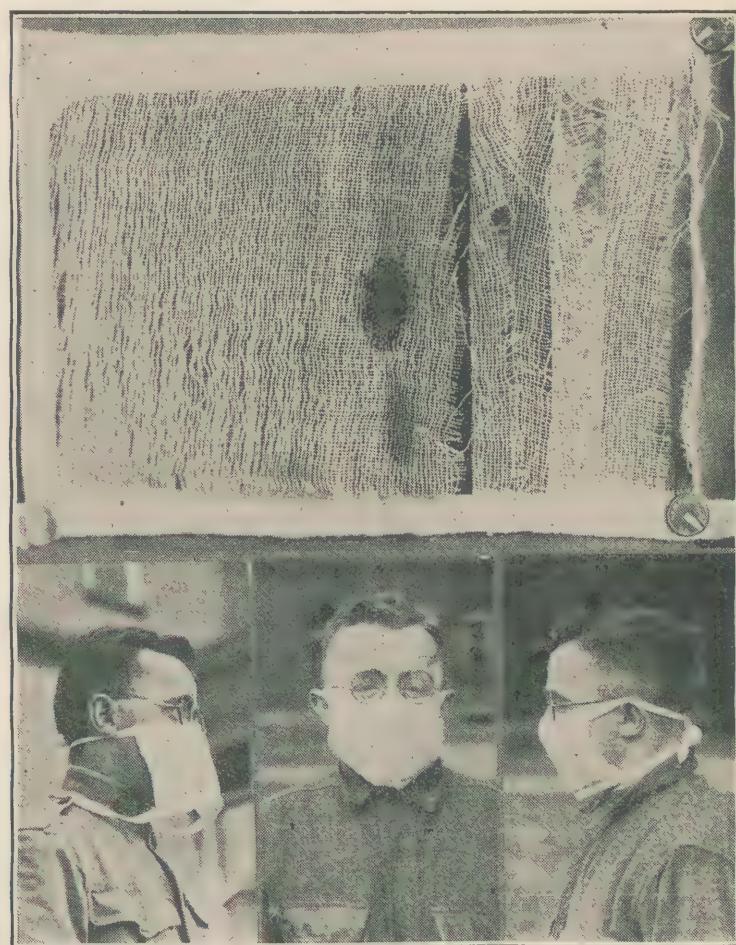
Sgt. First Class H. F. Brokan.

left open through which the mask is filled. Two tapes, each about a yard long, are stitched to the long borders, which leaves a tape fourteen inches in length extending from each corner of the mask. The gauze used is about No. 24 by 20 mesh. The mask is filled with a piece of waxed or parchment paper; size, five by four inches. Waxed or parchment paper is used in preference to any other, as it is not affected by moisture encountered during expiration. The inside of the mask is marked with red or black ink, and the filling placed so that four thicknesses of gauze are on the inside and two on the outside. The inside of the mask is always folded in when not in use, which, in addition to the marking, serves as a reminder of which side is intended to be worn next to the face. These masks are washed, refilled and sterilized with steam under pressure, for future use. A clean mask is used each day.

In November, 1918, before this hospital was in operation, the nursing staff and available doctors were divided into several teams and sent to the

nearby mining towns to help combat the influenza epidemic. This mask was used on these expeditions with very good results. A number of the nurses were victims of the epidemic, and from what I can learn, the majority of the victims did not live up to their instructions as to its use.

We used this mask in the Isolation Ward during the past diphtheria epidemic with excellent results. One of the corps men on night duty in Isolation developed diphtheria. He admitted he did not use the mask as instructed. All nurses and corps men in isolation have been cultured repeatedly with negative results.



The Parkview Mask.

During the cycle of respiration the course of the respiration air is changed, due to the parchment paper filling which makes the center of the mask impervious.

Clinicians, nurses and attendants will invariably, yet unintentionally, finger their face mask while working around the sick, and many clinicians claim that communicable diseases, occurring in epidemic form, are spread by the droplet contact method. By this means the outside of the mask is frequently contaminated. Such being true, the filling, which renders the center of the mask impervious to the respiration air, should materially lessen the possibility of contact infection. If the face mask is closely fitted to the face a great portion of the respiration air passes through six layers of gauze in addition to having the course of escape altered, as the filling does not reach the borders of the mask.

An unpleasant feature about this mask is that the expired air, which is turned back over the face when the mask is closely fitted, steams the spectacles in cool weather and is somewhat suffocating in hot weather. If the two lower strings are allowed to hang or are tied very loose, the lower portion of the mask drops away from the face. In this position the mask is less suffocating, yet renders protection. This, however, is experienced to a greater or lesser degree by all masks in use at the present time. The advantages which this mask offers should make it preferable to those in use at present in the various cantonments.

B. B. BRUMBAUGH, First Lieutenant, M. C.

INFORMATION FOR A. E. F. TOURISTS*

The Stars and Stripes gathers the following "facts about America and information for A. E. F. tourists to the United States":

In America, even a buck private M. P. is called "officer."

If you go A. W. O. L. for a week or so back there, it makes the duration of your job shorter instead of longer.

In France, a tank is something that can cover much ground. In America it is somebody that can't.

If you long for the beauties of a French winter, try walking around on the bottom of the Mississippi river for a while.

Being a careless nation in many respects, America has so far made no law providing immunity for murderers of ex-buglers.

A derby hat is the same thing as a trench helmet except that it is a trifle less hard boiled and a trifle more uncomfortable.

Remember that the human equivalent of the cootie is the man who, without invitation, takes up the whole evening telling his war experiences.

In America all are free and equal. Everybody has a chance to become President except top sergeants.

Don't wait for a bugle call before you draw your pay on Saturdays. America is an unmusical nation.

The Physio-Therapy Department

OVER a year ago the Surgeon General of the United States Army made a careful investigation of the results of the Physical Therapeutic agencies employed by the Allies in dealing with their wounded soldiers. He realized that if the Medical Corps of the United States Army were to attain its highest point of efficiency it would have to employ similar agencies. Hence the Physical Therapeutic Department was incorporated into the great reconstruction scheme for the physical upbuilding of our wounded soldiers. It is interesting to note that when the department was first introduced into our military hospitals it met with strong opposition, but the results spoke for themselves and no hospital caring for wounded soldiers is now complete without such a department.

The majority of men now in our hospitals and convalescent homes depend for most of their treatment and for their future efficiency on Physical Therapeutic measures: massage and passive movements, the beneficial effects of heat and light, electricity, baths and the baking of joints. In due course the patients are given some simple exercises, exercises to re-educate the partially paralyzed muscle groups, and general corrective exercise. The strength of the individual muscle groups is tested by an electrical muscle testing machine, and daily treatment prescribed accordingly.

The curative value of massage is not a recent discovery. It was recognized and practiced by the Greeks, Romans, Swedes and other European nations, and even by the Chinese, over 3,000 years ago. Massage acts upon all the functions of the body, promoting circulation, nutrition and excretions, and when begun early it is most invaluable in breaking down, or better still, preventing adhesions, which might result in permanent ankylosis or immobilization of joints.

Heat in the form of sunlight, electric light and hot water has been found most helpful in softening up scars and hard tissues, so that a joint is restored to its normal function.

The treatments administered in the Hydro-Therapy room are most beneficial. Hot fomentations are applied to stiff joints; contrast baths, as gymnastics for the arterioles form a part of the routine treatment for flat-foot and other ailments; cabinet baths are given to patients suffering from Arthritis and similar conditions; alternate cold and hot showers, spinal douches and needle showers are given for vigorous stimulation.

Medical Electricity plays an important role in the Department of Physio-Therapy. Any time you may happen into the department you will see five or six electrical machines in use. On one bed you will see a man apparently asleep, his hand resting on a metal cylinder. This cylinder connects him with the Tesla current of a high frequency machine. On another bed a patient is having the D'arsonval current of a Diathermy machine passed through a stiff joint. From a Galvanic machine a man is having ionization, a treatment that loosens up tight scars and breaks away adhesions. Many other cases are being treated with the Faradie current, a treatment which stimulates and regenerates paralyzed and weakened muscles and restores their function.

Many of the measures just mentioned are excellently explained by the illustrations accompanying this article.

The Physio-Therapeutic Department of U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24 has experienced an unusual growth. Capt. A. U. F. Clark, as Chief of the department, reported on February 11, 1919, and immediately began plans. On February 12 he was joined by Miss Mary McMillan, from the Surgeon

General's office. Miss McMillan had had several years' experience in a similar capacity in London hospitals, and her suggestions were most helpful in establishing a systematic department. Each ward surgeon was given a number of blanks to be filled out, giving the diagnosis and history of the patient, accompanied by the request for treatment. This information was transferred to a record card, which was filed as a permanent record, showing the dates and number of treatments received by each patient.

The ward selected for the Physio-Therapy ward was at that time being used as an isolation ward. Some difficulty was experienced, in that the ward could not be evacuated until the patients were sufficiently recovered to be moved to their new quarters without danger to themselves or others. During this time plans were perfected and submitted to the Constructing Quartermaster, who unfortunately was closing up his accounts preparatory to leaving the service, so operations did not begin until the first of April, and then labor difficulties had to be overcome, which caused further delay, which postponed the completion of the work until the first of June. In the electrical department the lighting circuit was used to supply the apparatus until temporary wiring was installed, which supplied ample electricity until the permanent wiring was completed in June.

From February 17 to March 5 all the treatments were given in the wards. March 5 marked the opening of the Physio-Therapy Department in the east wing of the east building, and from that time on the department grew very rapidly. Major Granger, from the Surgeon General's office, inspected the department on April 26 and gave us the promise of six more aides to enable us to take all the patients who were then awaiting treatment.

During the weeks following, reconstruction aides and enlisted personnel arrived. The aides are a group of capable, thoroughly trained young women, many of whom are graduates of some of the leading colleges in the country.

A comparison of the following weekly reports of the Physio-Therapy Department to the Surgeon General in a measure indicates the remarkable growth of the work. Report for the week ending April 26: Number of patients treated, 159; total number of treatments given: Massage, 404; Baking, 153; Electricity, 77; Hydrotherapy, 10; Exercises, 470. Total, 1,114. Report of the week ending June 21: Number of patients treated, 250; total number of treatments given: Massage, 900; Baking, 289; Electricity, 200; Hydrotherapy, 150; Exercise, 700. Total, 2,239. The complete report of the number of treatments from the date of the organization of the department, February 11 to June 21, follows: Number of patients treated, 463; total number of treatments given: Massage, 8,806; Baking, 3,000; Electricity, 1,629; Hydro-Therapy, 416; Exercise, 5,858. Total number of treatments given, 19,709.

The complete personnel of the Physio-Therapy Department follows: Capt. A. U. F. Clark, Chief of Service; Emma E. Vogel, Chief Head Aide; Jennie V. Williamson, Head Aide, Supervisor of the Physio-Therapy Ward; Mrs. L. I. P. Crawford, Head Aide, Supervisor of the work in the wards; Sergt. Edward Redding, in the Electrical Department; Private Clarence Tiel, in charge of the Hydro-Therapy room; Private Vern Shull, Assistant, and the following Reconstruction Aides: Gertrude Leslie Bettis, Adeline Bland, Mary Fletcher Cox, Laura A. Davis, Alice Crawford Hobbins, Charlotte Kelly, Helen A. Magee, Anna M. Orr, Cleo Patteson, Blanche Paulson, Gertrude Scott, Helfrid Stallhammer, Marion Sweetser, Mary S. Thomas, Frances Young.

Psychological Aspect of a Ward

I WAS asked by Miss Vogel to make a report on the progress we aides have made with our cases in the wards, but, as I think it over, I find that, of course there are some very unmistakable and satisfying results, still I wonder if, after all, it might not be more interesting to look into a different phase of the work as that side has to me been the most attractive.

Before the war we had Christian Science, New Thought, mesmerism, hypnotism along with the other "isms," and here I make an apology to all New Thoughts and scientists since the majority of them would no doubt not feel flattered to be classed with hypnotists or the like—still to me New Thought and science rank with the other "isms," being a control of the body by the mind.

This war, or rather one of the results of the war, our wounded make one of the finest examples of the mind over the body that has ever been demonstrated. Let me show you.

We will go to a ward—take it in any army hospital, Walter Reed, Fort McHenry, Camp Meade Base Hospital. I mention these as I've actually seen the conditions as they exist in these hospitals, and what greets us? Usually a big, long room with many beds on both sides. Is it a forlorn place? Well, that depends. To the civilian, maybe, yes. Why? Because the first thing that he sees is the awfulness of the result of modern warfare, the loss of a limb, maybe an eye, a horrible wound, wheel chairs, crutches, canes, bandages and the like. After one has accustomed himself to this sight and can go deeper into the conditions of the ward, he notices the absence of the usual sick-room atmosphere. One doesn't whisper. If he did he couldn't be heard through the din of the noise. Over in the corner two boys are wrestling, one has his arm in a sling, and there are many Dakin tubes seen strapped to his shoulder. The other boy has his foot bandaged. The good arm of the first boy, maybe it is his left, is more than making up for the absence of the wounded right, while the other man with the bandaged foot, finds that hopping isn't so bad after all. On further the Victrola is playing some popular dance discord which has suggested the real "shimmy" to two men, who are demonstrating it to the delight of the men close by who are in bed. Some of these bed cases have not walked for many months. Look out for your life! Here comes a wheel chair race.

Two boys, with their wounded leg propped up on a crutch which they stick under the seat of the wheel chair, are racing down the ward aisle. Both of these boys have knees which, due to the fact that they have been in traction splints, haven't been bent for eight months. Yes they are pretty stiff.

On further, in a little room isolated from the rest, is a poor boy who has been on his back for many months, in a splint which binds you, goes from his arm pits to his feet, spreading his legs apart, straightening one leg which has a stiff knee and holding the other leg, which has the entire hip joint removed, in position. At times, and these times are many, this boy is pretty discouraged and can tell the Hun where he should be living. Still the other day as I passed his room I heard him imitating first, a fish vendor, then a train caller in a big station, to the rest of the ward's amusement. Finally one boy in the ward called to him to do some grand opera. You couldn't stump that boy. Immediately he sang the Toreador song from Carmen and it wasn't in a weak voice that he did all of this either.

Down the ward further is a boy who has been in bed since October with a gunshot wound that fractured tibia and fibula. Gas gangrene set in and there has been a long and hard uphill pull. There is a long splint which protrudes from the foot of his bed. Nevertheless that doesn't hinder him from raising his arms and hands so he is busy making a head chain.

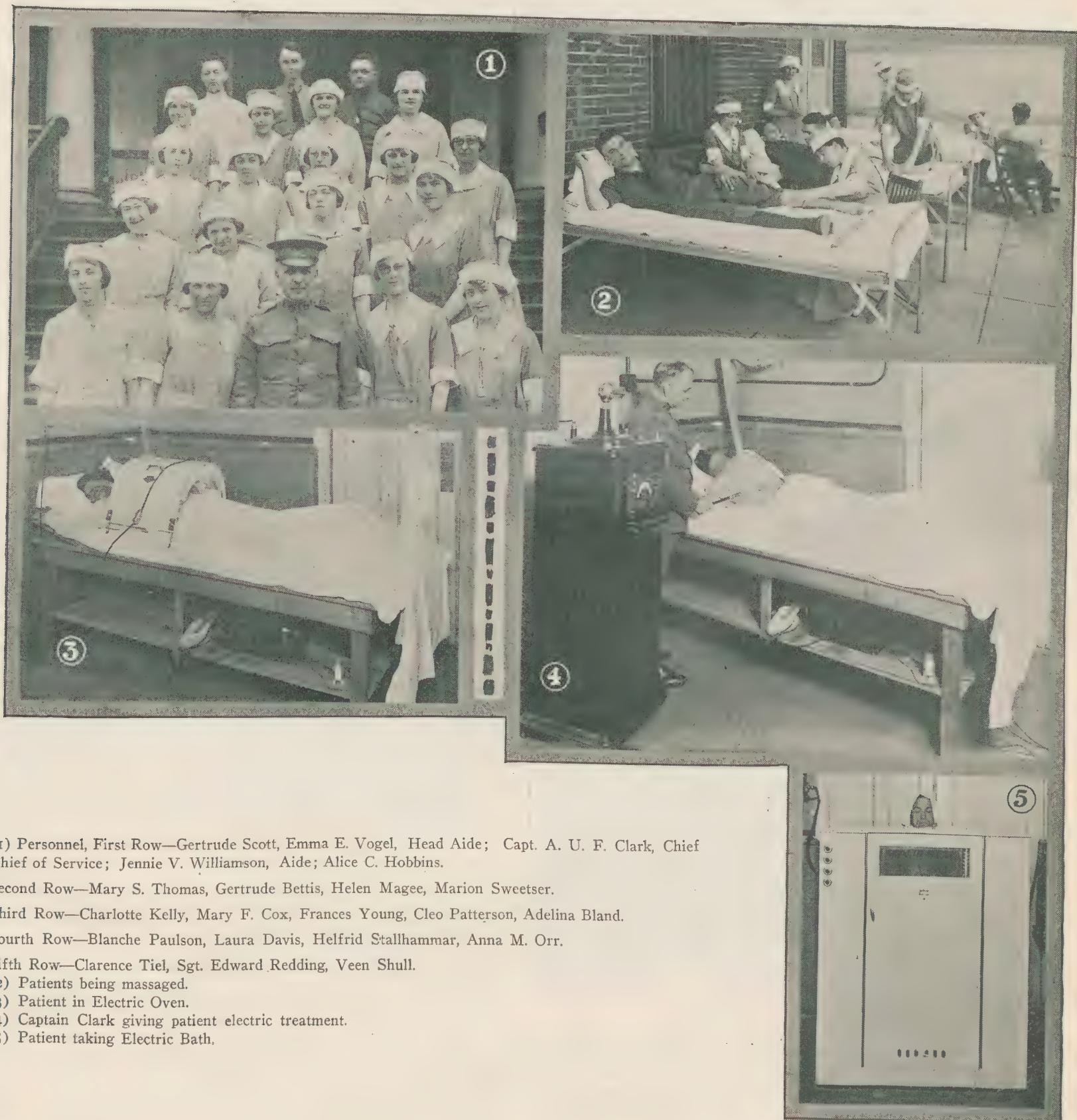
So it goes on down through all the wards in all the hospitals. Always the same splint that has set me to thinking. I've asked many a boy after I've seen the surgeon dress his wound, an ugly one, too—many inches long, so deep that a spotlight is used to get a clear conception of the inside condition. After the dressing I've asked the boy, "Doesn't it hurt? I should think it would nearly kill you." Always the same reply, "Naw, it don't hurt, look what some of the other fellows are going through."

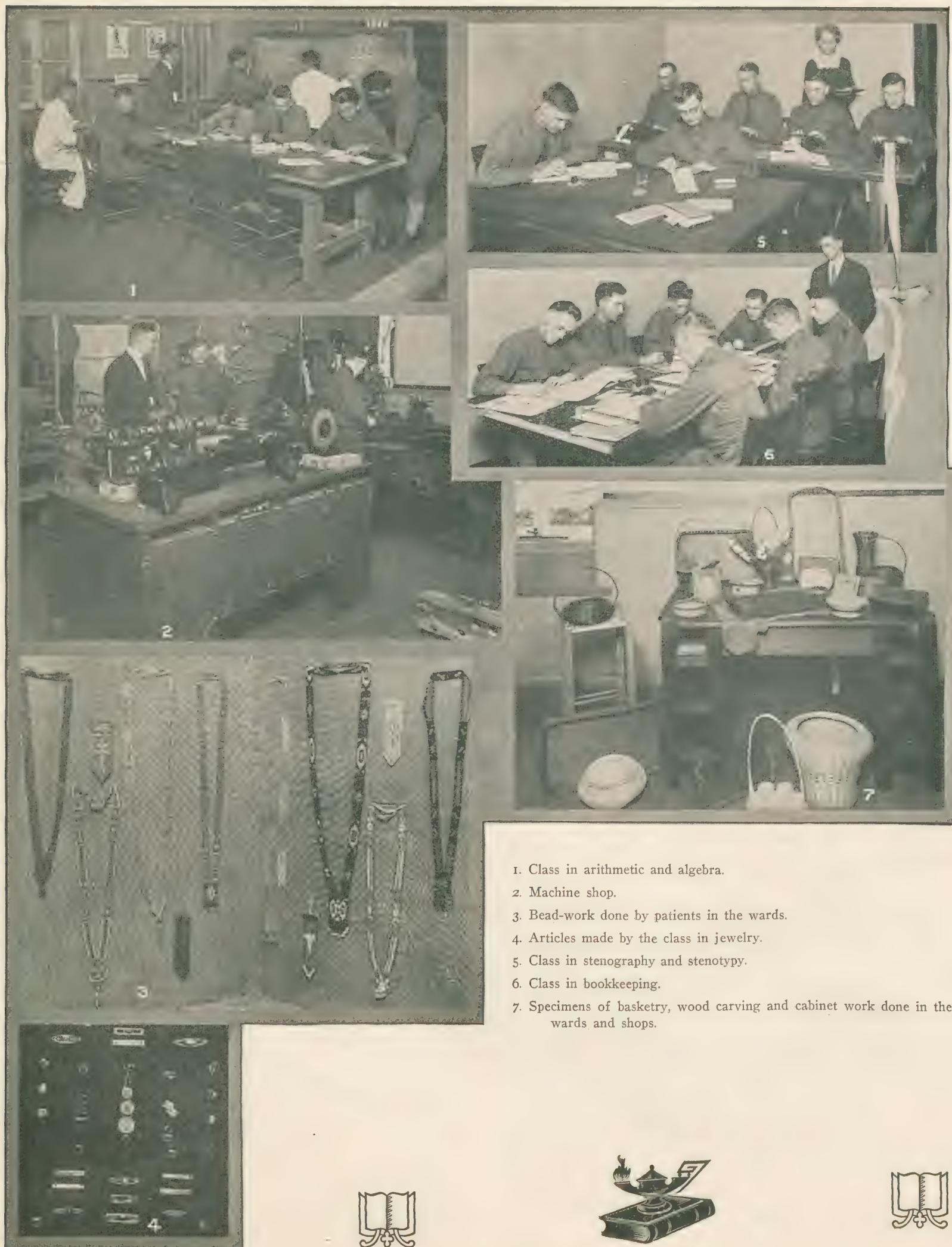
What can it be that keeps them going so—that keeps such wounds from drowning their spirit? I say it's their marvelous power of mind over body. They've made up their minds not to be babies, but instead when a real hurt comes, clinch their fists, set their teeth and see it through smiling.

That's the sort of stuff our men are made of and that's the sort of thing I'm proud to report. They are doing as splendid work in our hospitals as they did in France.

MRS. L. I. P. CRAWFORD,
Physio-Therapy Department.

The Physio-Therapy Department





1. Class in arithmetic and algebra.
2. Machine shop.
3. Bead-work done by patients in the wards.
4. Articles made by the class in jewelry.
5. Class in stenography and stenotypy.
6. Class in bookkeeping.
7. Specimens of basketry, wood carving and cabinet work done in the wards and shops.

The Educational Department

THE treatment of sick and disabled soldiers in the military hospitals is not confined to that given by the medical and surgical services. The experience of physicians has shown that a patient recovering from illness will make a more rapid recovery if he can be given some employment for his hands or his brains. The surgeon also finds occupation one of the effective curative agents at his disposal for the restoration of functions to injured muscles and stiffened joints. For this reason the Surgeon General of the Army has made ample provision for the establishment of educational departments in a large proportion of the Army hospitals, to furnish both physical and mental occupation for the patients. Such a department is included as part of the equipment of this Hospital.

As suggested above, the work done by the patients in the Educational Department is fundamentally therapeutic in nature. It is intended to supplement the treatment given to the patients by the medical and surgical services, and to hasten their recovery. Some of them have brooded over their physical disabilities until they have become discouraged; some through idleness during long periods of convalescence have lost their ambition and have become lazy; and some who do not realize the necessity of remaining in the Hospital until everything that can be done to restore them to condition as nearly normal as possible has been done, become unpatient for their discharge and return to civil life; in all these cases improvement in physical condition is slow. For such patients some sort of employment in which they are interested, which they feel is worth undertaking, and which occupies their whole attention, diverts their minds from their illness or injury, inspires them with new hope, and greatly increases their chances for full recovery and complete functional restoration.

The case of patients with injured muscles or stiffened joints is similar. It is easy for the surgeon to prescribe a certain amount of exercise for the injured member, but difficult for him to make sure that the patient performs it. The exercise may be painful, or it may and usually does become irksome through monotony, and in either case it is easily shirked; but if the patient is given employment in some interesting occupation he will use the injured muscle or stiffened joint in spite of pain and without becoming bored, and restoration of function will be far more rapid. In sawing out toys with the jigsaw, for example, a stiff knee or ankle is loosened, and weak leg muscles strengthened by the work done in operating the saw.



Major R. D. Milner, Sanitary Corps, Chief Educational Officer.

Incidentally, the purpose of the work is also educational and vocational. The man who feels that the employment offered him is worth while because it increases his knowledge or skill will undertake it more readily, and with a spirit of co-operation that makes for improvement in his condition. The Department endeavors to take advantage of this fact, but beyond this it tries to correlate the occupation of the patients in some way to their objective after leaving the hospital. For instance, the Government offers every soldier disabled in the service who cannot follow his old occupation successfully an opportunity for education and training in a new occupation. This is provided through the Federal Board for Vocational Education. In many cases the Educational Department at the Hospital provides for such men occupation that will give them training similar to that which the Federal Board will provide for them after they leave the hospital, and thus enable them to turn to their own profit the time they are required to spend in the hospital during their convalescence. For illustration, the exercise on the stenotype, the typewriter, or the computing machine will limber stiffened joints and strengthen weak muscles of the arms, while imparting valuable knowledge and skill to the man whose work will be in the office after his discharge.

The Educational Service at this Hospital began work in a small way in the latter part of January, 1919, when Miss Elcie M. Johnston arrived here on the 27th, and Second Lieutenant John A. Kennedy on the 31st, having been transferred here from Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D. C., where they had been employed in similar service. Supported by the interest and co-operation of the Commanding Officer and staff of the

Hospital, they took preliminary steps towards the establishing of the department. Supplies and equipment having not yet been received from Washington, they obtained by gift or loan from various sources sufficient material to begin classes in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, elementary academic courses, telegraphy and wood-working, in three rooms on the first floor of the central building. The first class was started on February 11th, with an enrollment of six men in bookkeeping, under Private Louis Goldman, a patient in Ward 8-A, who had applied for instruction in advanced accounting, and finding no teacher assigned in this particular subject, volunteered to assist by teaching. The following day two more men enrolled for book-keeping, one of them, Private W. G. Cross, a patient from Ward 8-B, had been a teacher in public schools before entering the Army, and he was per-suaded to give instruction in penmanship. A class in English was also started on February 12th, with Private John T. Owen, a patient from Ward 8-B, as teacher. Private Owen had taught English for several years prior to entering the service. In the first class there were three pupils enrolled, one of whom was Calagero Saia, or "Tony" as he was familiarly known at Parkview. He was one of the most regular in attendance up to the date of his transfer to another hospital.

In the meantime the Surgeon General's office was assigning personnel for the Educational Service to this Hospital. On February 13th a class in arithmetic, with an enrollment of nine men, was begun under the instruction of Sergt. John E. Walters, who had been transferred here from Walter Reed Hospital. A few days later this class was given to Private P. J. Walker, who had been transferred here from Plattsburg, and Sergt. Walters was put in charge of a class in drafting, with equipment borrowed from the Carnegie Institute of Technology. The same Institution also loaned apparatus for instruction in radio and Morse telegraphy, and on February 12th two students enrolled in a class under Lieut. W. H. Baggett of the Signal Corps, who had been assigned to duty here. On February 13th, Private 1st Class Joseph Lobbestael reported for duty at this station, and was assigned as instructor in wood-working, with benches and tools borrowed from the Board of Public Education.

At the same time an effort was made to provide work for patients not able to leave the wards. Early in February the Surgeon General's office was requested to send Reconstruction Aides in Occupational Therapy to instruct them in simple arts and crafts to be carried on at the bedside or in the ward. The first Aide to be assigned to duty at this Hospital was Miss Mary A. Massey, who reported on February 10th and immediately made arrangements for instructing ward patients in basketry and bead work.

Such was the status of the Department when the Chief of the Educational Service arrived on February 13th. Within a fortnight after the classes were opened, the enrollment became so large that the rooms occupied by the Educational Department were no longer sufficient to accommodate the classes. On February 24th, however, a quarantine was declared in five wards, which placed so many pupils under restriction that school work was practically stopped for nearly three weeks. But since it was evident that provision would have to be made for a much larger number of patients than could be accommodated in the rooms then occupied, plans were made for transferring the department to more spacious quarters on the first floor at the east building, and so far as possible these were carried out during the period in which classes were interrupted.



The Reconstruction Aides.

Shortly after the quarantine was lifted the new quarters were occupied and as rapidly as equipment could be acquired new classes were opened. The personnel of the department was gradually increased to a maximum of 40 by the arrival of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, enlisted men and Reconstruction Aides, to act as instructors, until it became possible to offer instruction in educational and occupational subjects of such a variety as to interest practically every patient in the Hospital.

Enrollment in the different branches of the Department increased until nearly 40 per cent of the patients in the Hospital were engaged in its various activities. This was accomplished largely through active campaigning on the part of the educational personnel. To some extent the ward surgeons have required disabled soldiers to report to the Department for curative occupation, but for the most part attendance has been voluntary, and has depended upon the ability of the Educational Service to arouse and maintain the interest of the patient. As an illustration of the diversity of interest afforded, some of the subjects in which instruction have been offered may be mentioned.



1. Toy-shop in the enclosed porch off Ward 9-b.
2. Painting wooden toys out of doors.
3. and 4. Some of the products of the toy shop.
5. This is Lieut. Baggett sending a message by wire to a student in the school of telegraphy.

6. Private Gleason, compositor, and Private Kennedy, pressman, in the printing-shop.
7. Weaving rag carpets.
8. Michael Brandalino taking lessons in art.
9. Articles made from clay and old tin cans.
10. Articles made by class in book-binding.

In the academic branch of the Department the work begins with elementary courses in the "three r's" for both American born and foreign illiterates. One of the astonishing facts shown by the draft was the number of men who do not know how to read or write. Higher courses than these were spelling, penmanship, advanced arithmetic, algebra and geometry. A class in arithmetic and algebra is shown in picture 1 on page 42.

The courses in commercial subjects have included stenography, stenotypy, (picture 5, page 42) typewriting, bookkeeping, accounting, computing machine operation, business English, salesmanship and commercial law.

The agricultural branch has given both class and field instruction in such subjects as soil survey, farm management, gardening, orcharding, animal husbandry and poultry husbandry, including breeding and feeding, and farm accounting.

The curative workshops have afforded a considerable choice of occupation. The Department has had a very complete machine shop equipment

(picture 2, page 42), in charge of expert mechanics. One of the activities of the shop has been the instruction of orthopedic appliances for injured arms and legs. The class in auto mechanics, which has been very popular, has had an eight-cylinder touring car engine and four-cylinder heavy truck engine for use in instruction.

The wood-working shop has also been well equipped, and has given instruction in carpentry and cabinet work. The desk shown in picture 7, page 42 was made in this shop by one of the patients.

Jewelry making has been another popular occupation. A small number of the articles made in this class is shown in picture 4, page 42.

Other occupations in the workshop include mechanical and architectural drafting, book-binding, clay working, rug weaving (see picture 7, page 44) and leather working, and toy making. (See pictures 1 to 4, page 44).

Bedside and ward occupations have included basketry, beadwork, leather work, wood carving, clay modeling, jewelry, lettering, gesso, drafting, sketching and painting, knotting, and others.

Typewriting as a Curative Exercise

As "mighty oaks from little acorns grow," so habits of industry, concentration and accuracy, combined with increased dexterity in the movement of fingers, is promoted by the intelligent study of Touch Typewriting.

Since the first question concerning any proposed course of study suggested for Reconstruction Schools is: "What is its curative value?" Touch Typewriting has necessarily received much attention from the hospital personnel, and men with stiff arms, broken, missing or otherwise disabled hands have been advised to study typewriting because of the many physical benefits to be secured from careful practice. This work has been found to possess great curative value to those so afflicted and has encouraged the habit of concentration in those suffering from shell shock and other nerve disorders. Men with but one hand have not only learned to write their own letters, but have acquired sufficient speed to enable them to earn good salaries upon being discharged from the hospital.

The work in Parkview was started on Tuesday, February 11, 1919, with an enrollment of but two men, one of whom said frankly he believed it would be impossible for him to learn to operate a machine since he could use but one hand; the other wished to become a telegraph operator, and had been told that to be successful he must be able to take messages direct from the wire to the typewriter. The equipment consisted of two borrowed typewriters, two bedside tables and two camp chairs.



Class in Typewriting—Insert: Miss Elsie M. Johnston, Supervisor Commercial Department.

From this humble beginning the attendance increased until it outgrew the temporary location in the Center Building, and when permanent quarters were assigned in the East Building one of the largest and best lighted rooms in the building was set aside for typewriting. The wisdom of this choice is shown by the fact that at the present time the typewriting department boasts an enrollment of more than thirty men in daily attendance. A night class for officers, nurses and detachment men is maintained, with classes three evenings per week.

The equipment now consists of twenty-four typewriters of standard make, adding machines, calculating machines and a mimeograph. Those who complete the course are prepared to accept positions as typists, clerks and calculating machine operators, at salaries ranging from \$85 to \$100 per month at the start.

Much enthusiasm and rivalry in the classes was recently promoted by a visit and demonstration from Miss Margaret B. Owen, World's Champion Typist, who demonstrated by her wonderful speed what can be accomplished by careful, persistent and intelligent practice. For the benefit of those unable to attend classes, Miss Owen gave several very interesting demonstrations in the wards to the men confined to their beds.

Much of the success of the men attending the typewriting classes is due to the hearty co-operation and untiring patience of Miss Eda Lois Beatty, the teacher in charge during the past few months.

A LONG TIME.

American negro private (to French colonial negro private)—Nigger, how long have you been over here?

No answer.

"Nigger, how long have you been over here?"

Again no answer.

With emphasis, "I said, nigger, how long have you been over here?"

"Parlez-vous françois?"

"Oh! nigger, you ain't been over here that long!"

At a Saturday morning inspection a private was not wearing a belt. First Sergeant: "Have you a belt?"

Private: "No, sir."

First Sergeant: "You report to the quartermaster sergeant for a new one and tell him to charge you for the one lost. I'll stop this carelessness."

Private: "All right, sir; but I loaned you the belt about two weeks ago and you still have it."—*Whizz-Bang.*

When we speak of enduring peace these days it is taken for granted that Germany will have to do the enduring.—*Manila Bulletin.*

A Message

FROM THE CHIEF RECONSTRUCTIONAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I VENTURE to intrude upon the privacy which is the privilege of patients, to say to you sick and injured men that it has been and is the continued desire of the Surgeon General and of the Medical Department of the Army to give to each one of you the best treatment that modern medicine and surgery affords. To not only heal visible and invisible injuries, but to restore function as well. To hasten and to make restoration more certain, the department uses all of the measures of treatment embraced under physio-therapy, including active exercise at gymnastics and play. Curative work in workshops and fields has been a blessing as an agent which diverts the mind from unpleasant conditions and enables the patient to begin an education or training which will help to overcome the handicap due to a disability and also will fit the discharged soldier for a new job or make him more efficient in the old employment. The hospital training is supplemented, if necessary, by education and training of the compensable disabled soldier after discharge from the Army by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

The wise provision made by the Government for the disabled soldier, before and after his discharge should enable every soldier to overcome the handicap due to disability from sickness and injury. Scars, deformity, loss of a leg or an arm and other conditions, hard as they may be, are not causes for unhappiness, or for a life of idleness and dependency. If one is "right" from the neck upward, any physical disability may be overcome by adequate training and education. And this is provided in the hospital and later by the Federal Board. Therefore, may I say to you that you may become "AS YOU WERE" if you will take advantage of the opportunities afforded you at Hospital 24 and, if needed, after your discharge from the Army.

FRANK BILLINGS,
Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army.

The New Army

The United States Senate has passed the 1920 Army Bill, providing for an Army of 325,000. Preparedness, far-sightedness, certainly means the maintaining of a strong force until such time as the dreams of permanent peace and the organization of associations and leagues become the factor in the settlement of American and European troubles.

The problem now before the Army will be the procurement of able-bodied men: men of a new type, straightforward, clean-cut young men. To meet this problem the United States realizes that it cannot offer the Army as a life merely to "see the world," or by appealing wholly to patriotism or Army pay, but must offer to the young men of the country—and, incidentally, to the parents of the young man and the business men of the nation—a life that will benefit them, morally, physically, mentally and professionally.

To carry out the plan to induce the red-blooded young man who wishes to get something out of life to enter the Army, the United States has constructed schools and is now constructing additional schools in the various cantonments purchased and to be purchased. Camp Upton, New York, has been designated as the Primary School, where men who are illiterates or practically illiterate are sent direct from the Recruiting Stations; Camp Holabird, Maryland, where every phase of Motor Mechanics and Electricity is taught; Hazelhurst Aviation Field, where Aviation, motor mechanics, electricity and kindred trades are taught. The schools established by the American Expeditionary Forces had some of the world's most famous instructors, and even private soldiers have been sent to Oxford at Government expense.

Surely such a policy will keep our Army at full strength; such a policy will insure the co-operation of the men of the nation; such a policy and such a system is certain to cause a different feeling toward the new soldier of the New Regular Army.

Already the Recruiting Station in each city is looked upon by the people as the Government Information Office. Hundreds each day visit the Recruiting Office: a photographer wishes to learn Aviation Photography and see Hawaii; a mother is worried over her son and wants information. The Army is in touch with the people; the people are in touch with the Army.

After all, the ARMY IS THE PEOPLE'S ARMY. Let us keep the United States' New Regular Army representative of our great nation.

ACTIVITIES IN THE PITTSBURGH RECRUITING DISTRICT

The United States Army Recruiting Station, located at 649 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is putting on an active campaign which has never been equalled. The newspapers of Pittsburgh must certainly be complimented upon the manner in which they are helping to put this campaign over the top. Prior to the promulgation of this campaign this district had been averaging six men a day. Since June 16, the date of starting this campaign, we have been getting an average of twenty-two per day. Some percentage! And we are going to go higher. We are being assisted by Capt. Harry W. Bolan, Tank Corps, and two men with a little Mosquito Tank and it is one of the best attractions that could be used in connection with recruiting.

In addition to the Tank and its personnel, we have with us for a short time First Lieut. Wayne R. Allen, 40th Infantry, from Camp Sherman, Ohio, and a crew of eleven men to help with our extensive campaign. Lieutenant Allen is accepting men for all branches of the service at Camp Sherman, Ohio, and the 40th Infantry in particular. We are in receipt of a telegram from the Adjutant General of the Army to the effect that we are to accept men for service on the MEXICAN BORDER for the following branches: Infantry, White; Infantry, Colored, with prior service; Cavalry, White; Field Artillery, Engineers, Medical Department, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Air Service and Quartermaster Corps. The War Department is very desirous of obtaining these men as soon as possible. We are also accepting men for the 21st Infantry in Alaska.

Phases of Parkview Farm Work



1. Men learning to break ground and handle horses.
2. Men preparing seed bed, working up soil and putting in condition for planting.
3. Studying soil to determine quality.
4. Planting corn.
5. Spraying, best method to get rid of potato beetle.
6. Some of the crops the boys have helped to raise.
7. Learning use of farm machinery.
8. Indoor farming.
9. Pride of the farm.
10. Parkview chickens give patients fresh eggs.
11. "Starkey" with his pets.

After His Wounds—What?

BY COLONEL ARTHUR WOODS,
Assistant to the Secretary of War.
Specially Written for the "Asyouwere"

A WOUNDED man in the hospital, the other day, who had an empty right sleeve flapping at his side, said rather sadly to one of the welfare workers who was assuring him that he would be taken care of until he was well, "Sure, I suppose that's so today, but after a few months when I get off this uniform, I will simply be a man out of work, with an empty sleeve."

The pity of it! If there is one thing we should not do it is to get used to our returning soldiers. We must meet every one of them, no matter how late he comes back, the last just as cordially as the first, no matter how difficult he is to put into a job, no matter how contrary he seems, and no matter how fussy he is as to the kind of a job he has the ambition to get. No matter all these things, we must feel towards him the same kind of duty that one individual feels to another who has done great things for him. We must not get used to him.



COL. ARTHUR WOODS
Chief of Re-Employment Service
Washington, D. C.

We must meet these men with the spirit of comradeship. We want them to feel and to know we are as ready to do as big things for them as they were ready to do, when they risked their lives to creep out and to pull back into some shellhole the other fellow who was wounded.

I want every soldier to understand that this is the spirit in which we are trying to help the returning fighting man. It is the spirit that I find today on every side. Everybody is ready to help if we can only show them how; the angles of the job, the different points of contact, the size of the field in which we must re-establish the soldier—all these things are almost as big as the entire life of the nation today. Take one side of the question—the man in the hospital—he has his ambitions; some day he is going to be a well man, let us hope! Maybe he is going out with an empty sleeve, like the one I have spoken about, or maybe he will be on crutches, but such happenings as these cannot and will not crush the ambition of the lads who went to France and fought our battles for us.

Today we are beginning with these home coming service men with the purpose of showing to them that there is in life very much that is worth living for. Throughout the country big men like Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and John Hays Hammond, one of the foremost mining men of the world, have given up their time to go to the hospitals and tell the boys of the chances that still await them as soon as they get out. They want our fighting men to know, and I want them to know, that they can all do great things in spite of any handicap which the chances of war have put upon them.

Then we have the great scheme of vocational training. The government has provided for this in the case of the wounded man. The Federal Vocational Board, as you must know, furnishes a man with the training that will enable him to apply himself at least as well as he did before the war—in spite of his disability. And the government takes him and trains him for as long as it is necessary, and during the period of training it maintains him and his family.

There is now before Congress a bill which enlarges the power of this Vocational Board so that it may do the same for workers who are injured in industrial lines. We have no organization yet which takes the unskilled, unwounded soldier who wants a skilled job and supplies him with the necessary technical training. This is really the big problem that confronts us now. This is what we need. Every one wants to help. We have the co-operation of the labor unions as well as that of the employers. All concerned seem to realize that it is our great big chance now to do a little something for these fellows who did so much for us, and a little something that will count.

Wave your flags for the home-coming troops and cheer until their ears ring, but that is not what the soldier needs. They are good and he yearns for them—he yearns for the "Welcome Home;" he yearns for his employer to shake him by the hand and give him a chance to tell his story. He wants to find this employer eager to take him back, as most employers are today.

What I am writing is not so much of the man who is welcomed-home and welcomed-back to his old job, with perhaps a raise of pay or perhaps a better job, but of the men who have come home with a different idea of life. The great question which we must try to answer is the one which has arisen because of the new ambitions of these men who are back and who will come back. They have done something that they thought was worth while. It was this thought that made them willing to kill the other fellow and get killed themselves, though they managed to get the other fellow first if they could.

We do not readily take the lives of others, and when we have such an experience it stirs us up pretty deeply. So, these men have acquired the habit of doing things because they are worth doing, not because of a living wage, but for the sake of feeling that they are achieving something really worth while.

But these ambitions bring new problems, and these are the problems that are confronting those who are trying to hook up the home-coming service men with the jobs that they want. The ambition of the soldier is probably the best thing about him. If we should make any move to fit the soldier back into civil life which would tend to stamp out the chances for better things then we should not live up to our duty towards him.

But the fulfilling of his ambition is our great inspiration. We are not going to be content simply by chalking off a few hundred or a few thousand men as having been offered jobs. We will not feel satisfied until we get every one of these men the kind of a job that he is after—the kind his ambition craves—the better chance. The American nation is looking to those of us who are charged with fitting the soldier back into the industrial life of the country; it expects us to put men into new niches so that they shall have a chance to do what their ambition calls for.

This ambition was born in them during those hard months when they were willing to sacrifice their lives when fighting for our cause. It must not be denied now. If we can do that, I feel certain that we will have done our duty towards trying to answer the question made necessary by the terrific jolt of the war: "How shall we best take back our fighting men into civil life?" Unless we meet that question and unless we can live up to its answer, we shall fall far short of our full obligations.

Let me give you another side-light on the ambition of the veteran of the Argonne or the Somme. I talked the other day with a man, a returned soldier, with an honorable record, and I asked him if he had a job. He told me that he had not been able to get one since he came back. I asked him what he did before he went to war, and he told me he was an elevator operator.

"Can't you get another job like that?" I asked him.

His reply was, "What! on an elevator? Just to run the damn thing up and pull it down again? What the hell's the use?"

That man came back with wider views. He wants to do something worth while. He has done things worth while. He wants to continue to do them.

There was another man who was a waiter in a restaurant. During the war he had a chance to go to an Officers' Training School and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant. He came home a Captain, with a medal and a citation. A few days later he dropped in at the old restaurant where he worked for \$12 a week and tips. The boss offered him his old job. "Nothing doing," laughed the Captain, "I am a \$5,000 man now." So he is.

That man's ambition is laudable and I congratulate him on it. Not one of us feels just the same since we came back, as we did before we took our chance in fighting this horrible war. I did not feel the same when I came back; neither did the generals nor the privates. They will all admit it to you. I know the feelings of these fellows, and if we can help with all of our capacity towards working out the ambitions of these men then we are sure that we are doing something worth while.

The men who have returned from the war are not looking for charity. They do not believe the country owes them a living, though God knows it does if any nation ever did. They want to make the world a better place to live in; they want to make themselves better men. Among our problems is to instill into the minds of such men as these that the country is grateful to them for their part in the war; that an earnest effort is being made to see that they do not suffer because of their part in it. You all know of the mental tests made when you were mustered into the service. Some interested employers have had other tests made of their home coming employees after their demobilization. We know now that these new tests proved that 64 per cent. of all discharged service men have improved mentally, while only four per cent. have gone backward (these men, as a rule, having been in the service only a short time). Some 32 per cent remain unchanged.

In other words, two-thirds of the home-coming men are better fitted for their work than before. They are more alert mentally; their habit of mind is more precise and orderly; they know how to take and give orders.

Small wonder, then, their new-found ambition. It only remains with us to see that we justify it, for these men are going to do more for us in years to come than we can ever do for them.

The Quartermaster Detachment

THE Quartermaster Corps was organized at this hospital July 16, 1918, with the arrival of a detachment of 12 men from Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. They were immediately placed on a detail policing the grounds and quarters and did their share of this work until the arrival of Second Lieutenant L. B. Durrance, Q. M. Corps, on August 9, 1918, who started organizing the Quartermaster Corps.

Prior to this, however, Lieut. Col. N. N. Woods, the Commanding Officer, had submitted an emergency requisition for Subsistence, Q. M. Corps Supplies, Kitchen Equipment and Motor Vehicles, which had duly arrived. Lieut. Durrance was assigned as Quartermaster, Commanding Officer, Q. M. Corps Detachment, and Acting Motor Transport Officer. From August to October he was busy organizing his department and requisitioning for supplies.

On October 11, 1918, Lieut. Durrance was relieved by Second Lieutenant Joseph M. Marcus, Q. M. Corps, who found things in fair shape and more than enough details to keep all hands busy. The Quartermaster's office at this time was in one room with the Adjutant and the Sergeant Major and in addition to this the same room was used for a recreation room by the officers. This was later changed and the office moved down the hall.

The next thing to do was to request additional personnel as the force on duty was not adequate to meet the demands that were made of the Quartermaster Corps, and the work was piling up. The task of finding suitable storehouse space was next, as supplies were coming in thick and fast and no place to put them. After numerous difficulties space was finally found.

On November 30, 1918, Captain H. C. Hunter, Q. M. Corps, reported for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Lieutenant Marcus, but unfortunately Captain Hunter was taken ill with pneumonia and was not able to take up his duties until January 25, 1919.

On January 1, 1919, a great change took place in the Quartermaster Corps. The old system of Property Accounting was discarded and a new system instituted. This necessitated a complete physical inventory of all stock on hand and in the hospital, which was some job, especially as the hospital had to be kept running, supplies issued and regular routine work performed while taking off this inventory. The Medical Department was consolidated with the Q. M. Corps and all property and personnel came directly under the jurisdiction of the Director, Purchase, Storage and Traffic. The Medical Department personnel on duty with the Medical Supply Department was transferred to the Q. M. Corps. Second Lieut. Elmer M. Bennett, Sanitary Corps, had been on duty

as Medical Supply Officer from October 28, 1918, until consolidation, when he became Assistant Supply Officer in charge of the Medical Supplies. On January 25 Captain Hunter was his old self again and took up his duties as Supply Officer, with Lieutenant Marcus and Lieutenant Bennett as assistants. The Q. M. office made another move into a larger office and now consisted of approximately 40 enlisted men and three officers.

On February 10, 1919, Lieutenant Harold L. Whitcomb, Q. M. C., reported for duty and was assigned as Subsistence Officer, Acting Motor Transport Officer and in charge of Laundry Work.

On February 22, 1919, First Lieut. H. R. Parker reported for duty as Assistant Supply Officer in charge of Quartermaster Supplies. He was discharged at his own request May 17, 1919, being replaced by Second Lieut. C. J. Mielke, Sanitary Corps, who reported for duty April 8, 1919. This gave the supply branch a good start as Lieutenant Mielke had had considerable experience in the handling of supplies and was a valuable addition to the office force.

In February Lieutenant Marcus, Q. M. C., was relieved of his manifold duties and assigned as Finance Officer and later Transportation Officer. He began payment of enlisted and commissioned personnel and patients at the hospital, thus filling a long felt want, and expediting pay day for everyone.

Another change took place in April, in that the Quartermaster was directed to purchase all food supplies for the mess, which meant more work and more confusion, but everything was now running smoothly, and when in April Captain J. R. Hill, Constructing Quartermaster, left, Captain Hunter was ready to continue the work of construction and repair. Civilian laborers were hired and the grounds began to take on the appearance of a military reservation.

The Quartermaster Department had grown from twelve men in August, 1918, to fifty-one men and five officers in May, 1919, and required three large rooms to handle the office end of the game. About this time orders were received to discharge all enlisted men of the Q. M. Corps and replace them with civilian help. This has been done and practically all the old veterans of the Q. M. Corps of this hospital have returned to civil life.

On June 14, Capt. R. B. Rollison, Q. M. Corps, arrived from U. S. A. General Hospital No. 39, Hotel Nassau, Long Beach, L. I., N. Y., which had been demobilized and reported for duty, relieving Captain Hunter as Quartermaster. Captain Rollison brings with him the experience of twenty-two years in the department in various parts of the world.



The Quartermaster Detachment

REVERSE ENGLISH.

General Pershing was astonished to receive last month from a New York vaudeville manager a five-figure offer to deliver short daily war-talks in the vaudeville houses throughout America.

The General did not reply to this telegram, but a fortnight went by. Then the vaudeville man wired again:

"Have you entertained my proposition?"

"No," General Pershing wired back. "Your proposition has entertained me."—*New York Globe*.

A SOLDIER'S PRAYER.

(From the Eleventh Regiment Bulletin, published at the A. E. F. University, Beaune, France.)

Oh, Lawd, deliver me from an education and furnish me transportation for navigation back to my nation of civilization, for demobilization, Amen.

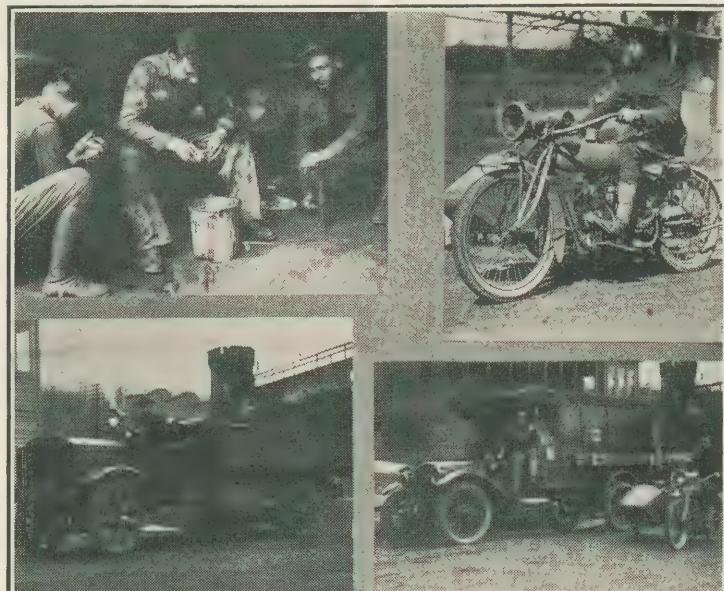
THE FOURTH MAN WON.

They were having a contest to see who could tell the biggest war lie. "I drew a bead on a boche airman with a rifle, wirelessly him, 'Hands up,' and made him come down inside our lines" said one.

"I whistled like a .75, scattered an enemy machine gun squad, captured the gun and took the whole crew prisoner," said the second.

"I sneaked a limousine, ran it to a German corps headquarters, told the C.G. I had a message from the Reichstag for him, and brought him back to our regimental P.C.," said the third.

"My spirals never came down," said the fourth.—*The Stars and Stripes*.



The Quartermaster Personnel.
Upper left—Scene in Garage.
Army Means of Transportation.
Lower right—Army Ambulance.

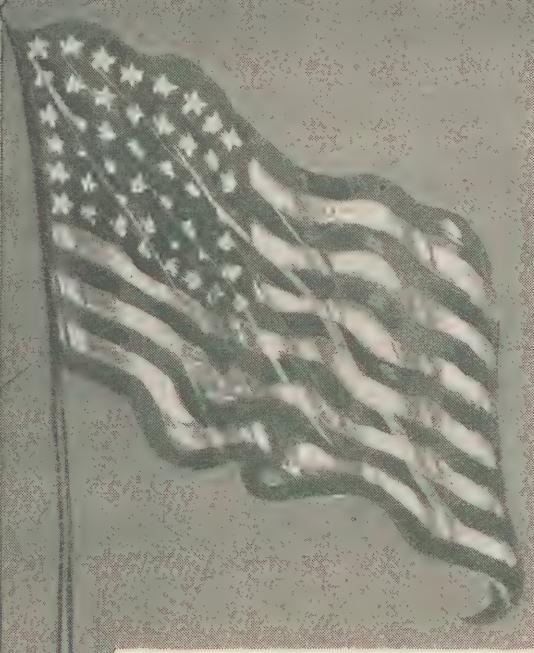
AN ARMY LEGEND.

When good civilians die they go
To heaven—as a rule.
An old First Sergeant doesn't die,
But turns into a mule.

He plods along quite faithfully;
Has ne'er a word to say,
And never growls about his "chow,"
Nor kicks about his pay.

Now, should you go a-soldiering,
The army is a school,
And lesson one is simply this:
Respect the army mule.

They once were soldiers like yourself,
These drudges 'fore the wheels;
And lesson two—I'll whisper it:
Don't fool around their heels.—*Life*.



THE MEDICAL DETACHMENT



WHEN on July 4, 1918, four enlisted men from Camp Custer, Mich., arrived at Parkview, "Sunny" Buhrmaster in civilian clothes constituted the Medical Detachment of U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24. Hospital Sergeant Conover is the only one of those four arrivals who remained on duty with the institution throughout its history. About a week later thirteen men of the Quartermaster Department arrived and on July 21st seventy men from Camp Greenleaf came, forming the nucleus of the detachment. With the arrival of patients in December this personnel became inadequate and the strength of the detachment was increased by the transfer of additional numbers from Camp Sherman, Fort Benjamin Harrison and Camp Greenleaf. On January 8th, 1919, a hundred men were transferred to Camp Sherman for discharge. Since that time, transfers, discharges and a few replacements have resulted in a reduction of personnel until at present there are about three hundred and forty men in the detachment.

The men of the Medical Detachment deserve unlimited praise for the services they have rendered. Disappointed in not being permitted to see foreign service, these men have labored through the months since the signing of the armistice, the only feature to keep up their morale being the realization that the work of the Medical Department must continue as long as the wounded arrive. In the work of scrubbing wards, washing dishes, dispensing medicine, hammering typewriters, or in any of the mass of fatigue detail necessary in the conduct of a large hospital there was little or none of the thrill or external glamor which marks service in combatant organizations. The knowledge that they could do their "bit" by helping back to health those who were wounded in France has been the antidote for the spirit of rebellion which might have arisen against the rigid military regime. With good jobs waiting for them at home, at times with families dependent upon them for support, these men have worked earnestly while waiting for the time to come when they would no longer be needed. Their determination to be good soldiers as long as they wore the uniforms deserves the most sincere commendation.



Section of Medical Detachment at Retreat.

Chaplain's Column

BY CHAPLAIN M. J. SHROYER

FROM the Chaplain's viewpoint, his coming to U. S. A. General Hospital 24 at Parkview was an accident. Only a few weeks before, a group of candidates for the Chaplaincy was gathered in the Training School Barracks, discussing seriously the all important subject of a trip across the water. The selections for oversea service had been made and the assignments had brought both joy and sorrow. For those were the days when men were clamoring for places in the army of freedom which was to enter into the European struggle. And in the selections that were made, some felt that they had been left out in the cold. Others had visions of an early passage, of slipping out of the harbor quietly at Hoboken, without giving notice of departure to even the dearest of friends. There were joyful anticipations of a Thanksgiving dinner at sea, until some fellow who is always taking the joy out of life suggested the horrors of seasickness on such a festive occasion. But before sailing orders came there was a sudden change in the program. The whole Hun chorus, with the All-Highest and Hindenburg as soloists, suddenly sang out, or rather squealed, "Kamerad." Then it dawned upon an eager bunch of Chaplains that they were all dressed up in new uniforms and commissions and had no place to go. The Kaiser, of course, was at once named as the Arch Conspirator in the destruction of plans, and for this and other outrages he has not been forgiven, even to the present day.



After several days of watchful waiting the orders came to one of the disappointed army preachers to proceed at once to an unheard-of place called Parkview. And to add insult to injury, a certain information official of the U. S. Railway Administration said that Parkview, Pa., and Hoboken were one and the same place. (Visions of a transport slipping out to sea on a foggy morning). Upon arrival at Parkview, there were several first impressions, which are supposed to stay with one forever and ever. At that time, December 4, 1918, the work of construction was going on at full blast and the whole place was upside down. But to counteract that impression, there came a more favorable one when the Chaplain met the members of the staff. He was received very courteously and made to feel that he was to be one of them. Then gradually, as time passed by, the buildings and grounds showed wonderful improvement and the whole place began to look like home.



And so it came about that I, the disappointed Chaplain, have found my job. At Christmas time we received our first patients from oversea and I shall never forget the impression they made on me. After seeing with my own eyes the results of what the fellows had gone through, I was glad for the sake of all who had borne the brunt of battle that the struggle was over. And with the coming of the wounded men came a new conception of the task yet to be done. For they presented a wonderful opportunity for a ministry worth while. Before them were days and days of uncertainty before they would be anything like themselves again. And there were loved ones at home who had been looking forward to the home coming and would need to wait patiently for many days more. The ministry of a chaplain in such cases is, to a large extent, playing the part of a friend. He may not be able to add a great deal to the courage of the soldier who faces uncertainties, for in most cases the courage of the soldier is beyond question. But every one of them appreciates a friend, one who wants to cheer without using a lot of gushing sympathy. And there is another side to the relationship between chaplain and patient. The chaplain appreciates the friendship, too, of every fellow who has gone through the scrimmage. There comes a new sense of brotherhood from such associations as we have had here. It is the brotherhood of common purpose in the service of our country. Our differences, denominational, social, and otherwise have been to a large extent set aside. I have felt perfectly at home with fellows who "ranked" me before we came into the service, and I know that I have had the confidence of men whom I would not have reached as a professional minister.



During these few months of service there have been opportunities of bringing religious messages to the men. At any rate the evidence has been strong enough to lead some observers to the conclusion that the soldier has no religion and wants none. But my experience would forbid such a sweeping statement. I have found them in their moods and I know that there are times when the average soldier is receptive to genuine religion. I am very sure that the trust in God which some fellows have had has helped them through many a shadowy place. And my heart has been thrilled as I have watched the slow but gradual return to health of a fellow who has had a rough voyage. Then we all have cause for rejoicing—the surgeon who gave his skill, the nurse who was so patient, the man himself with his faith and cheerful outlook, and the Chaplain whose prayer went up to a merciful God for the sparing of a life. For we have suddenly discovered that we are all "God's fellow workers."



Chaplain Shroyer at Grave of Private Nicola Formani.
Died October 5, 1918.

"Who Should Worry?"

The small boy essayist has classified the various kinds of "corpses" as follows: Sanitary corps, Medical corps, Drum Corps, and *esprit de corps*, implying that they are all dead, including the last named. But the classification is a great deal too broad in its scope. There are a number of corps that have survived the war and are not dead yet. Among them is the *esprit de corps*, or spirit of the American army. And why should there be a slump in enthusiasm at this stage of the game? That little motto, "Let the Hun have the grouch" is one of the *tres apropos* sayings that is making the rounds today. The American soldier has every reason to be proud of his record. He has done a good day's work and ought to look forward to his next big job with a lot of genuine pep. His good feeling should come not only because he has played his part well, but also because Uncle Sam has been really interested in him while he was doing his duty. The latter fact will stand out when the history of the war is written and it will be discovered that this friendly interest had a great deal with making the Yanks victorious. The question of who won the war may never be settled. It seems just now a draw between Camel cigarettes, Old Reliable Coffee, Salvation doughnuts, K. P.'s and M. P.'s. But all will admit that the man, whoever he was and whatever his rank, had something to do with it. The winning Yank was the result of the American scheme of making soldiers. Along with his military training there was provided a wholesome life, with various kinds of sports and recreation. His peace of mind was considered and every effort was made to take care of his vexing problems. And along with the necessities he had a few of the luxuries provided, such as tooth brushes, safety razors, and soap. The way the soldier acted who had been so trained seemed to indicate that the method was not half bad. Before the world knew what was going on, he had put out of commission the best military machine that was ever produced.



Uncle Sam's efforts to keep his soldiers in good spirits have not relaxed since the end of hostilities. In fact, the work has been speeded up on account of the greater need of pep now than ever before. For the Yanks took such genuine delight in knocking the sox off the Huns that they had no time to be melancholy. Now things have quieted down considerably. But in coming to the American hospitals the wounded soldiers have found several agencies at work to provide good cheer and contentment, and all working under the direction of Uncle Sam himself. In our own hospital there has been ample opportunity to study the growth of morale work. Early in the fall and winter there was a spirit of depression, for the detachment men and patients felt that they were stranded in a lonely place. Then gradually things began to prosper. The people of Pittsburgh discovered that we were here and began to lend a hand. The Red Cross sent a Field Director to look after the needs of the men. Soon there were contributions of comfort kits, sweaters, candies, dinner and theatre parties, and other articles too numerous to mention. Then the work became too heavy for the force, and associates were added, including an expert worker in the Home Service Section. Two good buildings for recreation purposes were soon erected. The Y. M. C. A. also made new plans to meet the needs of the men, and a hut was erected, combining the features of reading room, gymnasium, and tea rooms. Many a hard fought game of basketball has been staged. The Knights of Columbus building followed in construction, and has done its part in contributing to the comfort and pleasure of the patients and corps men. The work of the Educational Department also deserves particular mention for its part in morale work. The teachers and reconstruction aides have helped the patients through many a weary hour and kept them from drifting into the despondency of idleness.

One of the pressing morale problems has been the care of the foreign-born American soldier who has given his effort to a country not his own. The policy of the government has been to offer such soldiers reasonable opportunities to become American citizens. In our hospital the Morale Officer has had charge of the work of naturalization. Men of foreign birth have been given courses in our school to fit them for citizenship. Many have received their first lessons in reading and writing and have taken a great deal of pride in signing their names to the coveted certificate of citizenship. During the year that has passed eighty men from the detachment and patients have been given their certificates here. This branch of morale work has had a wholesome effect on the entire personnel of the hospital. For it develops pride in our nation to know that strangers will fight for America and after offering their lives for her safety, will ask for the privilege of serving her as adopted sons.



The morale work of the hospital has been carried on through a local organization of five Morale Sergeants who meet with the Morale Officer to discuss problems that deal with the contentment of the hospital personnel. The local organization is in touch with the Morale Branch of the War Department and many valuable suggestions are received in the circulars and letters which are sent out. An attractive series of posters has been issued and every week the bulletin boards had new messages of good cheer for the soldier.



Before long our men will all be back again in civilian life and the trials which seem so distressing now will all fade away. And every real soldier is going to be glad for the part he played. The Civil War Veteran points with pride to his army record. He relates his story of hardship endured and looks upon his sacrifices as a part of his reasonable service. His lot was harder in many ways than that of the veteran of the late war, for he had very little of the comforts and luxuries of life. But that is all forgotten now as he tells to the new generation the story of his battles. And, in a dreamy mood, I fancy that I see certain ones of our patients and corps men, with grandchildren on their knees, telling them of the good old days, and with all prejudice cast aside, they will relate the happy experiences at U. S. A. General Hospital 24.

A chaplain who had gotten lost between the two lines in France was wandering about uncertain of his way in the pitch dark night. He had lost his directions and didn't know whether the trench just ahead of him held enemies or friends. He crept up close to hear if German or English was being spoken. As he drew near the front line he heard a voice in a half whisper say: "Who th' ell led that ace."

The Chaplain drew up and heaved a big sigh of relief. "Thank God," he said, "I'm among Christians at last."



The Welfare Council.

Seated, left to right—Chaplain M. J. Shroyer; T. J. Pentland, Jr., Red Cross; James T. Smith, K. of C.; H. W. Benedict, Y. M. C. A.
Standing, left to right—R. P. Taylor, Red Cross; Sergeant 1st Cl. I. A. Melnick, J. W. B.; Carl Walters, Y. M. C. A.



Major T. J. Pentland, Jr., Field Director, American Red Cross.



Captain Montgomery J. Shroyer, Chaplain and Morale Officer.



Mrs. Catherine M. Hoyt, our Parkview mother, who has won the love and respect of all for the keen, personal interest she takes in her work and our welfare.



Left to right—Capt. Clark, Lt. Parker, Sgt. Sapp, Pvt. Flannery, Lt. Gardner, Sgt. 1st Cl. Brokaw, Pvt. Stutz, Corp. Irvin, Pvt. Moore, Pvt. Roye.



The American Red Cross

SOME TIME in July, 1918, after the War Department had decided to take over the County Home at Parkview, a number of men were sent to Parkview to make such alterations as were necessary for the treatment and accommodation of seven or eight hundred patients. The task proved a big one, and it was not until the beginning of December of the same year that the hospital was ready to receive patients. The Red Cross was on the job from the very start and has been working unceasingly ever since to help carry on a part of the great work performed Over-Seas. T. J. Pentland was assigned by the Penna. Delaware Division of the Red Cross to take charge of the Red Cross work at Parkview Hospital. He arrived January 1, 1919, and found that he had absolutely nothing to start work with. There were no Red Cross buildings and for entertainments he had to accept the Assembly Room in the Centre building which had a capacity of less than three hundred. This place had no conveniences whatever, no curtains or foot lights and a poor makeshift of a stage. However, he did the best he could under the circumstances and the boys spent many an enjoyable evening in this room. At this time he started to give auto rides for the benefit of the patients. The people of Pittsburgh responded splendidly with their machines. Rides were given every day and some days as many as one hundred and forty of the boys enjoyed the pleasure of an auto ride. The office was started in a small room which from day to day looked as though it had been struck with an avalanche of good things to eat, which had been donated by the open-hearted and generous people of Pittsburgh and vicinity. These donations were distributed among the patients in the wards; fruit, cake, jelly, candy, cigarettes, flowers, etc.

The Bureau of Information was soon added and has been doing a very important work ever since. Visitors to the hospital, instead of overcrowding the wards for information concerning patients, apply at the Bureau of Information where all information is obtained. Passes to visit patients in the wards are issued here and the visitors are accompanied by orderlies or the girls of the Pittsburgh Motor Corps, A. R. C., to take them to the bedside of the patient. In this way the hospital is saved much time and much confusion is avoided. As more patients were admitted, the work of this Bureau multiplied and it soon became necessary to assign someone to the desk of the Bureau of Information. Miss M. B. Dickson was selected, who with a courteous and pleasant disposition has endeavored to fill this place. The present Red Cross Buildings, having been under construction, were now completed and the Bureau of Information was removed to the new building.

The Home Service section of the Red Cross under the direction of Mrs. C. M. Hoyt and Mr. Hoyt Brown looks after the allotments, insurance and home worries of the soldiers, writing letters for the soldiers who are unable to read or write, or answering letters from parents and friends of patients relative to their condition. Further information concerning the work of this department will be found in another part of the paper.

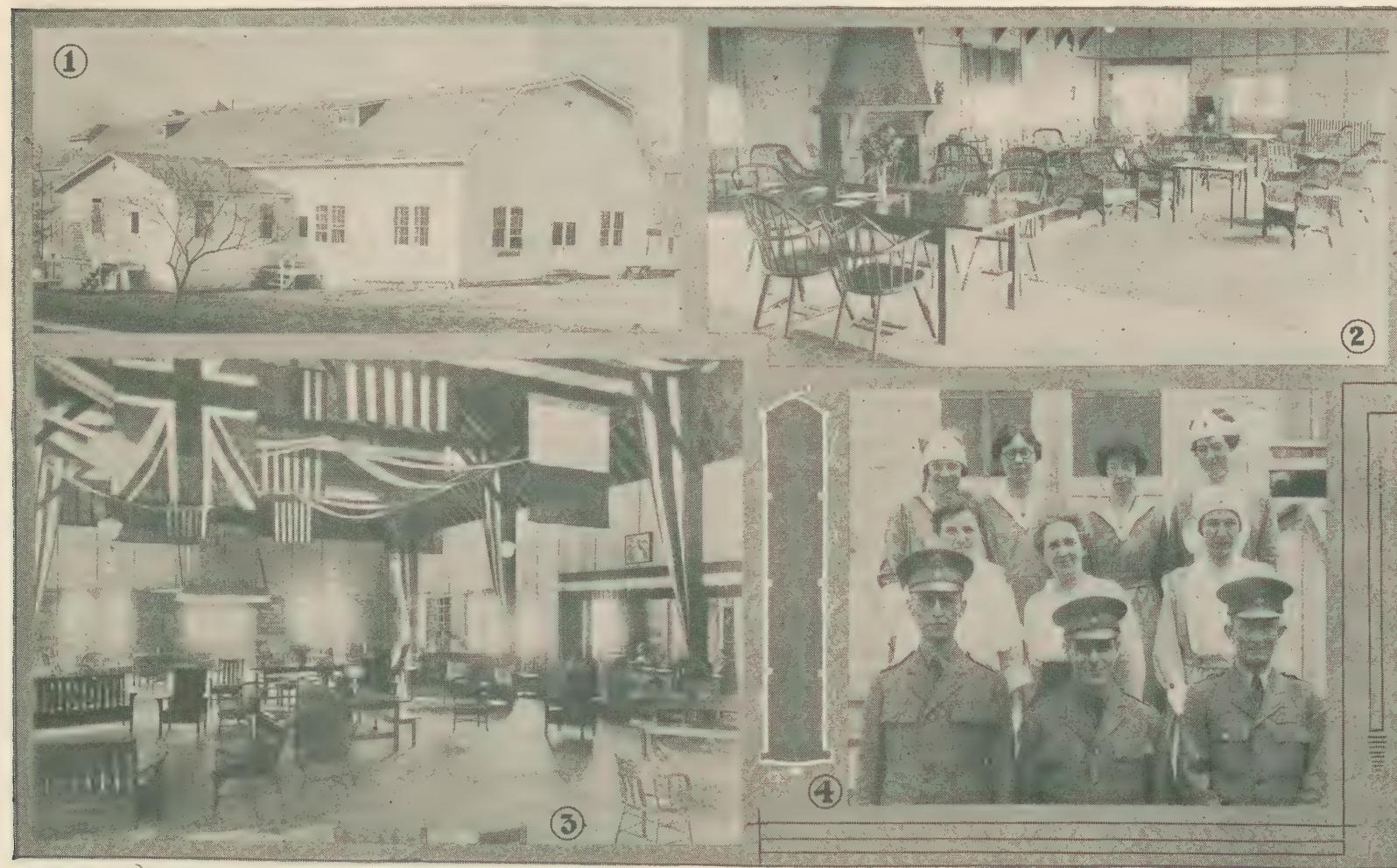
The present home of the Red Cross is known as the Red Cross Convalescent House. A very appropriate name, since it is here that you see the convalescents gathered day after day and evening after evening. The capacity is about six hundred. It is a very attractive and comfortable place.

A few words of description of this house may not be out of order. There is a stage 30 feet by 40 feet with electric lights overhead and electric foot-lights and a large curtain for the movies. The place is well suited for movies or vaudeville. The room is furnished with tables, morris chairs, upholstered chairs, victrolas, writing desks, ice coolers, potted plants, stationary, checker boards, a billiard table, a pool table and all sorts of games. The American Library Association has lined the walls of the building with about eight thousand books. Electric fans, a self-player piano with all the latest selections, an open fire place, and private writing room all help to make the place most enjoyable. Miss Mary Foster as hostess has added materially in making the Red Cross Convalescent home a nice clean attractive place, cool in hot weather, warm in cold weather, very comfortable at all times. With her genial personality, Miss Foster is always on hand to issue passes for ball games, arrange for parties or auto rides—anything that might add to their benefit or comfort. Mr. R. P. Taylor, Assistant Field Director, has charge of the entertainments. He is well qualified for the position and has spared no pains to give the boys what they want. Many of the entertainments are of a high class and compare favorably with many seen in first class vaudeville. Movies are right up to date. These attractions have done very much to help the boys forget their troubles. If you wish to write a letter, read a book, meet a relative or friend, play a game of checkers, listen to the victrola or the self-player piano, drink a cup of tea or eat a dish of ice cream and cake, see a movie or vaudeville, you think of the Red Cross.

There is, however, another building erected by the Red Cross which deserves mention, the Nurses' Recreation Hut. The dimensions are 80 feet by 32 feet with a nicely screened enclosed porch in the front which makes a very beautiful sun parlor and a cool place in summer. This hut has a large main room with an open fire place, rockers and electric lamps, its own library, a large kitchen and laundry. The Hut is especially for the use of the nurses, reconstruction aides, physio therapists and their friends. Mrs. Shroyer, the wife of the Chaplain, is always on hand to bid them welcome.

Last but not by any means least are the many gifts that are given to the boys by the Red Cross. Some of the more important are sweaters, sox, razors, jackets, bath robes, shaving brushes, quilts, soap, bed side bags, tooth paste, tooth brushes, slippers, pajamas, comfort kits, pillow cases, sheets, games of all kinds, stationary, canes, musical instruments for the orchestra, surgical dressings, athletic goods (such as balls, bats, etc.), and the innumerable articles of comfort which the people of Pittsburgh have donated.

In conclusion, let me add that Mr. Pentland has very ably and satisfactorily managed the affairs of the Red Cross. He has labored faithfully and energetically at all times and has won the praise and gratitude of every one at Parkview Hospital. The Red Cross, with its willingness at any hour of the night or day, has shown the boys who have paid the price of victory, that the people of the United States have not forgotten the great work they have done.



(1) Exterior of Red Cross Convalescent House.
 (2) Interior Red Cross Nurses' Recreational Hut.
 (3) Interior Red Cross Convalescent House.
 (4) Left to Right Front Row—Robert P. Taylor, Assistant Field Director; T. J. Pentland, Jr., Field Director; Hoyt Brown, A. F. D., Home Service Division.

Second Row—Mrs. Marie Shroyer, Hostess Nurses' Recreational Hut; Mrs. Catherine M. Hoyt, A. F. D. Home Service Division; Miss Mary Foster, Hostess Red Cross Convalescent House.
 Third Row—Miss Isabel Packer, Miss Emilie Kates, Miss Blanche Kelly, Miss M. Belle Dickson.

The Young Men's Christian Association



AS early as July, 1918, it was rumored there was to be an Army Hospital in the Pittsburgh district. Mr. D. M. Howell, the Camp General Secretary for the Pittsburgh district, immediately got in touch with Lieutenant Colonel Woods, who was Commander of the post. After a conference with him a room on the first floor of the middle building was secured and opened up as a reading and writing room for the eighty-eight boys who first came to put the building in shape for an Army Hospital. The only recreation these boys had for a number of weeks during the summer of 1918 was furnished through the efforts of Mr. D. M. Howell, who personally brought from the city many entertainers. Mr. Howell, who is well known to the majority of the members of this post, has shown a deep interest in the welfare of the hospital. Later Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gardner and Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Decker acted as a committee for furnishing entertainment and rendered valuable service. This committee also arranged to have some one in the room during the afternoon and evenings to do whatever was necessary for the boys. A piano and victrola were furnished besides writing paper and reading matter. For outdoor work baseball and other athletic equipment were furnished during the summer and fall months.

When the patients began to arrive a large room was secured on the second floor of the same building, where entertainments were given and other meetings held. Dr. Edgar L. Sanford was appointed Secretary and began work in September. He organized, with the help of Mr. F. S. Harbison, a committee of men who helped provide entertainments three times a week and conduct religious services on Sunday. This work was carried on until the Red Cross and other organizations came and shared the same large room for entertainments and religious services.

In December Mr. Carl A. Walter, who had been on duty at Camp Pitt until its closing December 14, was assigned to the post as an associate of Dr. Sanford. These two secretaries spent a great deal of time in visiting through the different wards, rendering an important service to the patients in the wards and the detachment boys in the "Y" room. Entertainments and moving pictures were furnished in the wards for the boys who could not get out to the assembly room. Letters were written for those whose physical condition made it impossible for them to do it themselves, purchases

were made, writing material and stamps distributed. The boys to whom this service was given did not forget "Y Man Carl" when the new hut was formally opened.

Ground for the new hut was broken the latter part of January and the building was completed March 8. The first entertainment was held the same evening under the auspices of the Pentapha Club of Pittsburgh. It was a minstrel show composed of fifty members of the club.

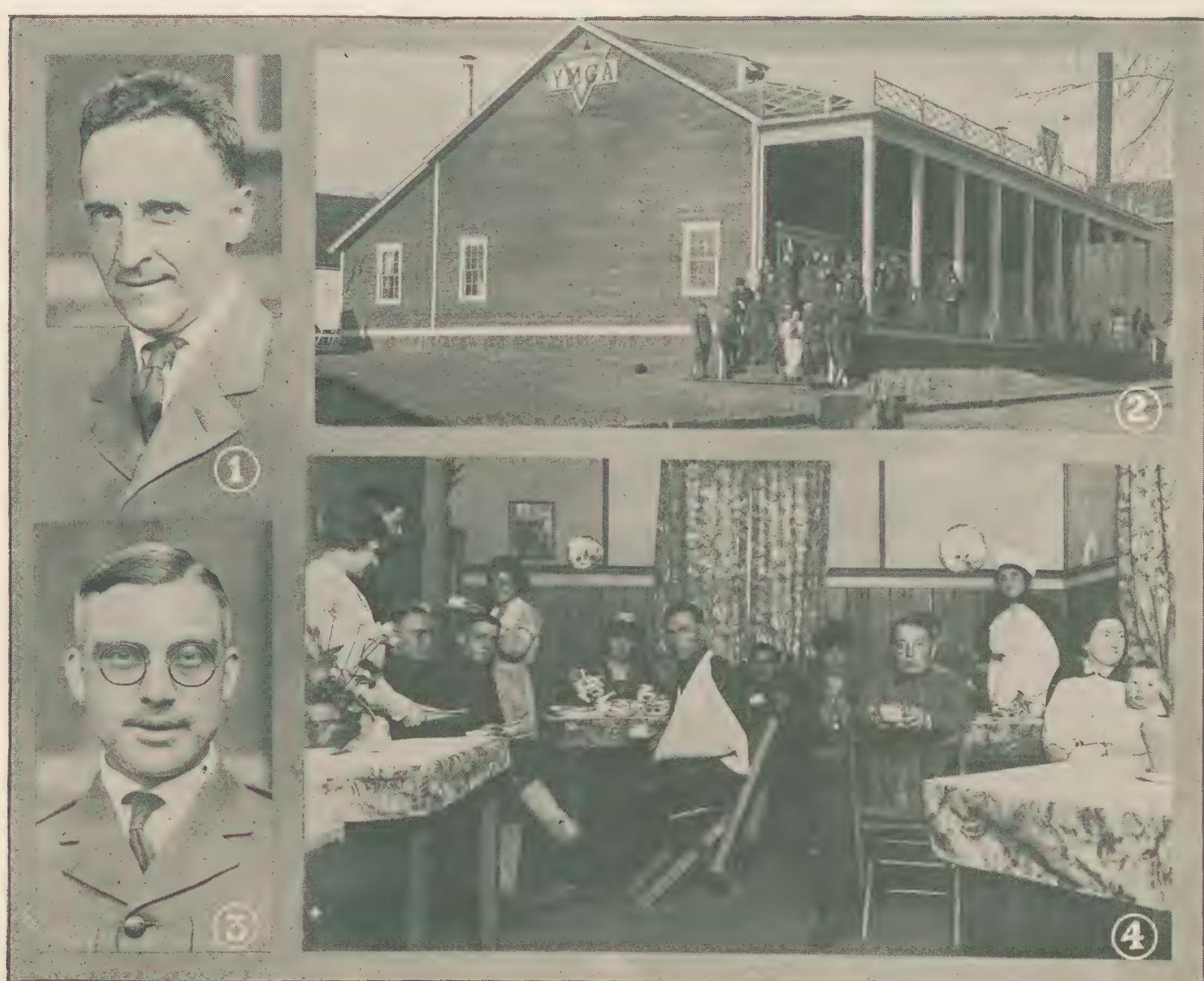
Dr. E. L. Sanford left February 22 for his home at Honeybrook, Pa., leaving Secretary Carl Walter alone until March 22, with the exception of a few days, when Mr. David Bissett, formerly of Tech Hut, Pittsburgh, assisted him.

NEW "Y" HUT FORMALLY DEDICATED

On Saturday afternoon, March 22, the new "Y" hut was formally opened and presented to the post. Mr. Ralph Harbison presided and told for what purpose the hut was built and formally presented it to the post on behalf of the Y. M. C. A. Lieut. Col. E. D. Kremer, in a brief but interesting address, accepted the hut on behalf of the personnel of the post. Mr. Frederick Shipp, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., introduced Mr. D. M. Howell, the Camp General Secretary, who in turn presented Carl A. Walter, the Secretary of the hut, who expressed his pleasure in being privileged to serve the personnel at Parkview. Mr. Howard W. Benedict, who spent seventeen and one-half months overseas and who for some time was associated with Mr. Shipp at the Paris office, appeared on the scene at the invitation of Mr. Shipp and was formally introduced to the audience. Dr. Hugh T. Kerr of Pittsburgh, who was formerly a "Y" Secretary in France, in a very eloquent address told of his experiences with our boys over there. The New Kensington Band rendered several selections. Miss Vera Kaighn, soprano soloist of the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, sang several solos. Chaplain Shroyer offered the dedicatory prayer. The Ladies of the Y. W. C. A. served refreshments.

Secretaries Walter and Benedict soon became a team and a definite program was arranged. That the "Y" hut has been a useful building is shown in many ways. It has been the recreation center of the post. The

(Continued on Page 54)



(1) Secy. H. W. Benedict.
(2) Y. M. C. A. Hut.

(3) Secy. Carl A. Walters.
(4) Y. W. C. A. Tea Room.

The Young Women's Christian Association



EARLY in February the Y. W. C. A. Committee in charge of Hospitality House at 4246 Fifth Avenue, had a request from the Commanding Officer at Parkview to establish a branch of their organizations at Parkview Hospitality and carry on the same welfare work that had been so successfully done at Hospitality House for six months for the men in the two Pittsburgh training camps.

As no space was available in the Hospital buildings and a house outside the grounds was too distant, the Y. M. C. A. graciously offered the small room (their only room) in the new Hut just being completed. The Hut was ready for use the first week in March, and the tea-room was all ready for housekeeping. The Y. M. C. A. was so eager to have the house used for these boys, who, as yet, had no pleasures provided them, that the Hut was in use before actually completed. This meant no gas and no hot water, and would logically mean no hot food or drinks. But American women in France have set a standard—nothing daunts them. These workers had not

been lucky enough to go overseas—all the more reason to strive to overcome the difficulties. Thermos bottles were begged, borrowed, even stolen—and for two weeks the "early discoverers of the tea-room were entirely bottled." The wonder of chocolate made in Shadyside at noon and served smoking hot at Parkview at four in the afternoon, on cold winter days, only helped to enlarge the circle around the tea table and cement the friendships so informally begun.

Chairs and tables were brought from Hospitality House. A small gas stove and sink furnished the improvised kitchen back of a screen; a corner cupboard was the storeroom. Cretonne and gay china and flowering window plants gave the tiny room a very different atmosphere from the adjoining gymnasium which must be necessarily bare for exercises and games.

As this was the first social center in the Hospital enclosure, it was a little difficult at first to have the purpose of the room understood. The men thought such a *Dressy Place* must be intended for officers; the officers waited for the men to feel at home, first; and the nurses thought the Y Hut was only intended for men not women. So the Hostesses and the Y Girls tacked a sign on the door—"Hot Chocolate, Tea and Cakes served every afternoon to everybody at the Post and their friends. A hearty welcome for everyone and no fee from anyone." They set out their most luscious looking cakes; and let the aroma of the boiling chocolate do the rest; and the charm worked! The men sniffed and looked in; sniffed again and came in; and they found the same kind of friends that some had known Overseas; and the same good *eats* they had known in Hostess Houses in other camps.

All branches of the hospital service were soon found fraternizing over the teacups; enjoying not only the food but the new found fellowship which naturally developed in this cheerful atmosphere. There is no distinction made in the guests; all are greeted and served alike—Officers, Enlisted men, Patients, Medical Detachment Men, Reconstruction Aides, Librarians, Physio-Therapists. All are free to come and to bring their friends; and all availed themselves of the welcome, for soon, additional chairs and tables could not care for the daily visitors. The Y officials fearing their wall might be found bulging, quickly cut a door and built an adjoining porch as large as the original room.

Nothing succeeds like success—generous friends saw their opportunity and all kinds of comforts and delights have accumulated for "Palm Beach" as the boys affectionately call this summer resort. Green and white awnings to keep out the glare and heat of the sun; beautiful porch boxes of blooming plants and ferns, hanging baskets, great comfortable chairs with cool green striped cushions, a refrigerator for cold drinks; and then as if there was not enough to make all happy a beautiful new player piano and two canary birds have been gifts of the last week.

And so the Y W Tea Room which was a venture, an experiment, has certainly proved to be an asset. A daily record of guests served is kept and the numbers keep on going up; good fellowship prevails—the tired nurse, the man impatient for his discharge, or the sufferer with an aching helpless limb, all have this happy little social center with a bright smile and a cheery; "I feel better now—Goodbye till tomorrow."



From left to right, Y. W. C. A. Workers—Mrs. Frederick Hyde, Miss Elizabeth Macfarlane, Miss Helen Magee, Miss Marian Tebbets, Mrs. J. J. Miller.

The Young Men's Christian Association

(Continued from Page 53)

weary months of winter found the Parkview family taking its regular exercises in gym classes, conducted by Lieutenant Boone, Athletic Director.

The most popular indoor sport was basketball and the only drawback was the inability to take care of the large crowds, so popular was the pastime. Great credit is due to Capt. C. A. Fogerty for the successful team which he turned out. The post will always remember the boys for the great amount of pleasure they gave during the long winter nights. Later, indoor baseball and volley ball were played. In bad weather the baseball team took advantage of the large floor space in the gymnasium and had their daily practice there. The "Y" furnished all the basketballs, volley balls, footballs and in the spring all the baseball equipment. At this time the matter of baseball came up along with other outdoor sports. Lieutenant Boone was relieved of his connection with The Asyouwre and devoted all his time to the athletic situation. Because of the facilities at the hut Lieutenant Boone opened his office there. He appointed Secretary Benedict baseball manager, which was approved by the athletic council. When tennis became possible the "Y" turned over to the athletic director two nets, four rackets and two dozen balls.

After the other welfare organizations arrived it was deemed wise for each organization to have certain evenings for entertainments. This suggestion was adopted at a regular meeting of the Welfare Board, the evenings allotted to the "Y" being Tuesday and Fridays. The work of providing entertainment twice a week fell upon Secretary Walter and the quality and numbers attending speak very highly of his efforts. One of the most pleasant affairs ever held at the post was the minstrel show given at the hut and staged by the nurses, aides and fellows of the post on Monday evening, May 5, 1919. Not only was it superior in amusement, but also in originality. Great display of quick wit and ready humor called forth much applause and the singing was enthusiastically cheered. The days of preparation for this affair will long be remembered and cherished by those who took part.

Numerous dances were held for the nurses and officers at the hut and always largely attended. Special mention should be made of the several dances held for the enlisted men. The girls were invited by the ladies of the Y. W. C. A. and represented several clubs and organizations of Pittsburgh. Maggio's Orchestra and the Kemmler Orchestra furnished the music on these occasions and refreshments were served by the ladies of the Y. W. C. A.

Aside from the entertainments provided, a great deal of entertainment was afforded to the daily visitors to the pool room. This indoor sport became so popular that the pool room at times was not large enough to accommodate the crowd. Those who were of a musical turn of mind sought the piano and at all hours of the day the rasziest, jazziest kind of ragtime could be heard. We are indebted to Mrs. DuBarry for securing a piano player. Those who were of a literary frame of mind sought refuge in the library and writing room, where all the latest magazines and books could be found.

AN APPRECIATION

We desire to express our sincere appreciation of the work of the Y. W. C. A. Their work here became so popular that more space was needed and, through the efforts of Mr. D. M. Howell, a delightful porch was built which became converted into a beautiful tea-garden. The ladies of this organization have rendered an unselfish service which money could never buy. Mrs. W. W. Smith deserves a world of credit for the work and the good she has accomplished through this avenue of approach to the personnel. Always the same, she has won a host of friends who will long remember her as a true friend of the soldier. To the others who have worked so faithfully in this department we extend our sincere appreciation. Mrs. Hyde, our genial and always happy hostess, has exerted an influence for good which has been keenly felt by the daily visitors to the tea-room. Mrs. Smith's selection of our hostess was a wise one. Our American manhood here at the post will testify to the character of our American womanhood as they have seen it, week in and week out. These young ladies have rendered a service which will never be forgotten by those who have been privileged to stay at Parkview. Happy, smiling, real American girls in every way. We wish the good ladies of the "Y. W." a long and successful career.

We take this opportunity in thanking the Commanding Officer, Lieut Col. E. D. Kremers, and his staff for the hearty co-operation given. In every instance requests were granted and the granting of said requests has helped make the work of the "Y" a success.

To the Commanding Officer, his staff and to our many friends at the post, we wish you all God-speed and success in your work after the Parkview days are over. We have been glad to serve you, always feeling that we were your servants. We have honestly endeavored to render an unselfish service, the quality of which may be expressed by pleasant thoughts of your old friends, "Benny" and "Carl".

The Knights of Columbus



UNIQUE in the history of public enterprises is the Knights of Columbus huts at Patkview, dedicated to the "Man without a home." From the time the hut was opened, April 19, 1919, it has been one of the busiest and most popular spots on the reservation. Catering to the enlisted men especially, it has, under the direction of Secretary Tormey and later Secretary Smith, proven to be a real benefit to the morale of the hospital.

At this critical stage welfare organizations have done their best to provide entertainment for the boys. It was considered very essential to keep up the spirits of the patients waiting for operations, convalescents and also detachment men. That the purpose intended was accomplished is easily recognized. The small number of A. W. O. L. and entire lack of desertions prove that the attractions put up at the reservation were enough to keep the men interested and prevent outside sources getting the upper hand on men.

"Our motto," said Secretary Smith, "is to provide plenty of good, clean entertainment, wholesome movies and dances at the post. If the men of the hospital can find this recreation here they will not be induced to seek them elsewhere, and will find no pleasure in many of the vicious influences that abound around any Army Post. We hold one dance each week and one good, refined vaudeville. We furnish everything free to the boys except postage stamps, and we would give these away were it not against Government regulations. In the short time we have been located here we have furnished 100,000 cigarettes, 1,000 pounds of candy, 500 glasses of jelly and dozens of home made cakes. We are taking great pride in the way the hut is appreciated by the boys. It is their place to come and enjoy themselves and feel perfectly at home."

The building is a portable affair and was shipped to this post from Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa. A force of carpenters were put to work at once to erect the building, which was ready for occupancy about April 15. The building was formally turned over to the hospital four days later. This was indeed a record for speed construction.

The building measures 130x40 feet with two large porches and erected at a cost of \$4,000. The furnishing cost was approximately \$1,500. In the hut are a player piano, a Columbia graphophone and a complete Powers moving picture projector.

At the formal opening of the hut, Secretary Tormey made the introductory address, giving an outline of his work since being assigned to the post. He gave a very interesting address, thanking the boys in behalf of the K. of C. organization and people of the country for the work they had accomplished, not only the overseas force, but also for the work accomplished by the men held for service in this country.

From this time on entertainments and dances were arranged in a continuous procession for the boys. Thousands of flowers, donated through the K. of C., cheered the hearts of the bed-ridden patients.

Although catering to enlisted men, several dances were held at the hut for officers, the May Carnival dance for officers and nurses turning out to be the most successful ever held at the post. The hall on this occasion was especially decorated by the K. of C. Secretary, the decorations consisting mainly of Allied and American flags, bunting and streamers from every available inch of ceiling space. Moonlight and confetti dances were all the rage, and many times the hall resembled a midnight sylvan scene with no lights, the only illumination coming from a new moon, especially erected in the upper end of the hall, and an occasional spotlight.

Three other dances were arranged by the Secretary and held at the Duquesne Hall. These dances were well attended and appreciated by the officers and patient officers at the hospital.

General Secretary George L. Tormey deserves great credit for the success of the K. of C. activities. Coming here January, 1919, he put his best effort in the work up to May 15, when he was obliged to ask for sick leave, going home at that time to undergo a very serious operation. We are glad to announce that he is now on the way to complete recovery.

Secretary Smith came here in March and succeeded Secretary Tormey May 15 and has always endeavored to give the best service possible.

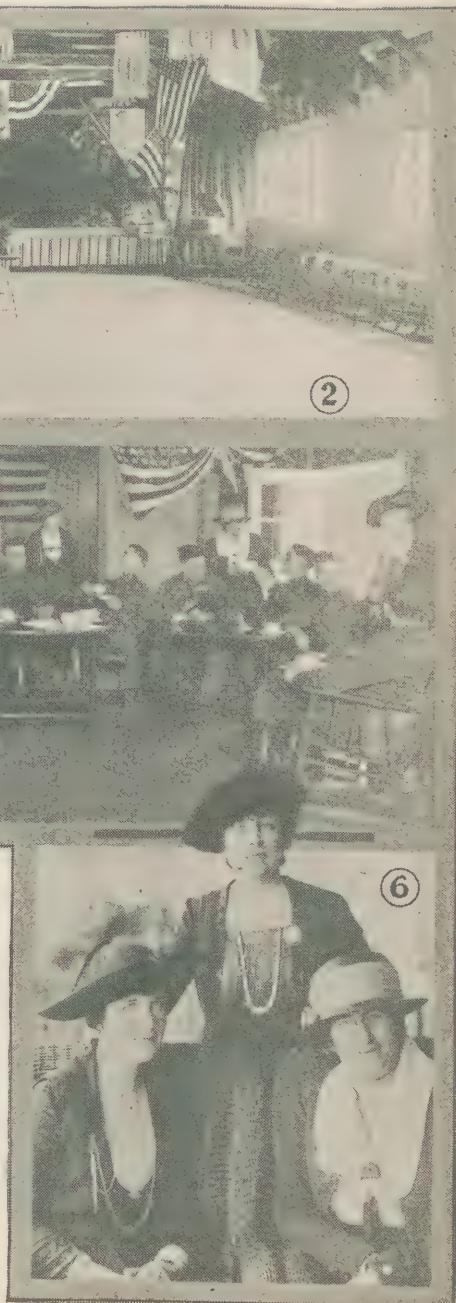
We wish at this time to thank all who have helped the K. of C. in any way to entertain and help the boys. We feel sure that the boys appreciate their efforts for the many plays, dances, moving picture shows and various donations that they, in their patriotic bounty, were so good to give freely and generously. Special mention should be made of our hostesses, who toiled continually for the welfare of the men. Mrs. E. M. Diebold, Mrs. Charles Goldsmith and Mrs. Charles Vetter stand out as the most prominent workers in not only K. of C. endeavors, but also in general hospital activity. It was women like these who, filled with the spirit of service, gave up their time, which they could have profitably employed otherwise, and came here to bring sunshine into the lives of the boys. And they certainly accomplished their purpose. Great recognition in this success is especially due to Mr. Leo G. Griffith for his active co-operation. Lack of space prohibits the mention of our many patrons who, we feel sure, treasure the only reward they care to have: the satisfaction that they did their bit in patriotically serving their country's fighting men.



(1) Knights of Columbus Hut.
 (2) Interior View of Hut.
 (3) Secretary George L. Tarney.
 (4) Secretary James T. Smith.
 (5) Scene at K. of C. Cafeteria.
 (6) The Hostesses, standing—Mrs. E. M. Diebold. Seated, left—Mrs. Charles Vetter. Right—Mrs. Charles Goldsmith.

Secretary Tormey then introduced Leo G. Griffith, President of Pittsburgh Chapter, K. of C., who formally presented the hut to the hospital. Lieut. Col. E. D. Kremers accepted the hut on behalf of the boys and spoke very enthusiastically of the work of the K. of C. and other welfare organizations and of the many benefits the boys have received through them.

The next speaker was the well known Pittsburgh Chaplain, Lieut. James R. Cox, who gave a brief outline of his overseas service and spoke highly of the morale and spirit of the boys in action. Hon. Joseph Buffington next spoke on "War Welfare Work," telling the boys what the people at home were doing for them while they were away fighting and of the great unity and co-operation of the different organizations engaged in this noble work.



The Jewish Welfare Board



RECENTLY there came to the representatives of the local branch of the Jewish Welfare Board from the central headquarters in New York a lengthy questionnaire which, among numerous questions, asked whether there was a necessity for a Jewish Welfare Board hut at the U. S. Army General Hospital No. 24. Now, a hut for an organization like the Jewish Welfare Board is a very fine thing, but after due consideration the question had to be answered in the negative. This reply was necessitated by two important facts: first, that the Jewish men at this post numbered less than five per cent of the personnel, and, second, that due to the lack of ground there was not room enough for additional welfare buildings. In fact, it had been openly expressed that if there were fewer huts at this post a closer spirit of co-operation could have been secured. However, as the matter stands today, the Jewish Welfare Board is by no means an orphan organization. It stands on an equal basis with the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus as a welfare agency. In fact, if it so desired, the Board could enlarge its activities to a greater extent at the expense of the other agencies, and by their consent.

To substantiate this fact let me relate an incident that occurred at one of the Welfare Council meetings. Every Wednesday morning there is held a meeting of the Hospital Welfare Council at the Red Cross hut in which are represented the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Welfare Board. The purpose of these meetings is to create a closer spirit of co-operation among the different activities and to bring about a co-ordination of the various endeavors. At the first of these meetings, Sunday was set aside for the religious services of the post, and the six days of the week given two each to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the K. of C. Discussion then followed and remarks were asked for. Each representative had something to say; I remained silent.

"Well, Melnick, haven't you anything to say?" the chairman asked me.

"I guess I had better keep quiet," I replied; "I was left on the side-lines while you were dividing the spoils. I regret that there are not nine or ten days in the week."

"Oh, no, don't feel that way, Melnick; remember that in these meetings we want to co-ordinate our activities with equal justice to all. These days were set aside with but one purpose in view: that any event or entertainment taking place should be staged in a certain hut so that all affairs should not be held in one hut."

"I am willing to give you one of my days," said the Red Cross man.

"So am I," said the "Y" secretary.

"Count me in on that, too," said the K. of C. representative.

Now the Jewish Welfare Board has three days of the week and all the other agencies have together three days. But the J. W. B. cannot use all these days and makes request for any of these when desired. Never has the J. W. B. representative been refused a date when he had asked for it with due notice. With all the petty little differences that may crop out here and there, there exists, nevertheless, a spirit of unity among the organizations, all of which know but one motto: "Serve the Boys."

Now, let me give a short resume of some of the work of the Board at the hospital. The duties of any welfare organization, in brief, may be of a three-fold nature: religious, social and educational. In the great eastern

camps, where there are hundreds and thousands of Jewish soldiers, religious activities may be launched on a large scale. But here in a convalescent center, one of the smallest in the country, where the Jewish men constitute less than five per cent of the personnel, such activity is impossible and has not been attempted. The education of the hospital is very well taken care of by the Reconstruction School. The work of the Board has been chiefly of a social nature. In that work the J. W. B. representative has enlisted the valuable assistance of such organizations as the Council of Jewish Women, the Sisterhood of the Rodef Shalom Temple, the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Irene Kaufmann Settlement. Among its workers it counts as the most valuable Mrs. Charles Goldsmit, Mrs. M. A. Goodstone and Mr. Leonard S. Levin. It is through their efforts that many pleasant events were made possible.

Mr. Levin has arranged quite a number of boxing and wrestling tournaments. These sports, without doubt, are the most popular among soldiers, and Mr. Levin certainly did well in catering to the popular demand of the soldiers. After all, these are both good wholesome sports that have been approved by the authorities everywhere. They are excellent diversions for the men, and Mr. Levin has always been able to secure the best in this part of the country, and in this respect has always shown a generous liberality.

During the various Jewish holidays the Jewish men at this hospital were not neglected. Purim was brought to their attention by a very generous supply of what Mrs. Goodstone termed "just goodies," sent out here by the Council of Jewish Women. A circular from the War Department gave the commanding officer authority to grant to each Jewish soldier a two-day leave for the Passover holidays. Through the intercession of the J. W. B. representative at the hospital every man received four days and was thus enabled to spend the Passover with his family and relatives. A shipment of three hundred pounds of Matzos was received from Cincinnati, but due to the absence of the men, only half of that amount was consumed. The other half was shipped to the Beth Jacob Synagogue to be distributed among needy families. For the second day of the Passover the Council of Jewish Women again sent out a large shipment of "goodies," which were well appreciated by the men. In addition many invitations for the Seder Services were received from the Jewish community of Pittsburgh and surrounding towns.

Besides, the Board has been liberal in donating funds for the purpose of buying Jewish books and subscribing to Jewish newspapers and periodicals. Of these, six are being received now. The Jewish Criterion has manifested its interest by sending two complimentary copies weekly. Interest in the men at the post has also been shown by the Young Men's Hebrew Association and the Irene Kaufmann Settlement, both of which organizations, in addition to regular affairs, have always kept an open door for the men of Parkview.

All in all, it may be stated without fear of exaggeration that the Jewish Welfare Board, in what it did at Parkview, lived up to its good reputation that it gained in other military stations.

This statement can be substantiated by the fact that only about two weeks ago Col. Harry Cutler, national head of the Board, was presented with the Distinguished Service Medal by Secretary of War Baker as a mark of appreciation for the splendid service rendered by him and his organization. This award stands out as unique in rewarding welfare workers for their services.

Continued on following page



Recreational Room—Concordia Club, whose Hospitality Parkview Men have Enjoyed.

Insert—Mr. Leonard S. Levin, President, Pittsburgh Branch of the J. W. B.

Standing, extreme right, near Phonograph—Secy. Henry J. Berkowitz, J. W. B., Pittsburgh, whom earlier Parkview Settlers will remember by associating him with his little ukulele.

The American Library Association



THE library started life in the hands of the Red Cross because friends of that body gave it so many books. In January it was decided that a "regular librarian" should be placed in charge, and the hospital authorities arranged with the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for librarians to come out for certain half-days. Three had charge in turn, under supervision of Miss Ernestine Rose, Director of hospital libraries in this region for the American Library Association. This was a temporary arrangement, pending the appointment of a permanent librarian, who should live on the grounds and be paid by the A. L. A.

On February 15, when the A. L. A. librarian arrived, the books, chiefly fiction, were crowded into a small room next to the Education Department office in the middle building. The wards were visited twice a week as before, but, unfortunately for soldiers and library, there were no reading-room facilities and the comforts of a library home. In March the books were all transferred on hospital stretchers to the present Education Department in the east building. This was the first real advertisement to the public of the existence and the size of the library. At first there was plenty of space on tables and shelves. Then the A. L. A. bought many technical books and some fiction, and the Carnegie Library loaned reference books or gave many text-books (second hand) as part of its war service, and more fiction came in continuous stream from the Red Cross. Again in a very short time we were terribly crowded. Books overflowed from tables and shelves on to window sills and floor.

When the Red Cross convalescent hut was opened it supplied shelves round its main room for most of the fiction, and half of the library for a newspaper and magazine room and the remainder of the fiction. The A. L. A. subscribed to 26 newspapers from large cities all over the United States and to almost as many magazines, technical and general. Through four months the Carnegie Library gave weekly to the bed patients twenty copies of *Life*, of *Judge*, of the *Saturday Evening Post* and several copies of the *World's Work*, *Moving Picture World*, *Literary Digest*, *Leslie's*, *Argosy* and *All-Story*, *Scientific American*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Popular Science*, *Scribner's*, *Century*, etc. Then the A. L. A. subscribed for these and continued to distribute them weekly. Always the clamor for *Life* and *Judge* was the loudest of all.

The "Education Library" supplied men in classes with a great many books. It also helped men in the X-ray department, the chemical laboratory, the kitchen, the garage—probably in every department of the hospital. The A. L. A., of course, bought many reference books for this work. But the Carnegie Library loaned over 400 books to aid in the educational work, serving the hospital practically as one of its regular branches. And for this the men and the librarian are most grateful. The foreign-born soldiers, improving their English, were helped by United States history in easy English and lives of famous Americans, and, for recreation, stories in their native tongue.

Many men who read no books were interested in the technical magazines. The circulation of "reference" books crept up from one-tenth of the whole in February to over one-third of the whole in March, and kept the same proportion through April and May, in spite of fewer bed patients and warm, sunny weather.

The book-truck has made the rounds of at least five wards twice a week with books; often on other days with magazines. At first it was greeted with the cry "Peanuts. Oranges!" and one man said "Here comes the misery wagon!" We hope the latter was no reflection upon contents or pusher.

The Y. M. C. A., the K. of C. and the Nurses' Recreation huts were supplied with special collections, fiction and non-fiction, and three "women's magazines," besides the *American Journal of Nursing*, were subscribed for by the A. L. A. for the Nurses' hut.

The library has tried to supply recreation and information to all in the

hospital who desired either or both and to open the eyes of some who had never dreamed what a library might mean to them or to others.



Miss Rebecca W. Wright, Librarian for American Library Association.

The Jewish Welfare Board

(Continued from Page 56)



Sergeant First Class I. A. Melnick,
Hospital Representative, J. W. B.

The valuable voluntary assistance that the Board received from such women as Mrs. Goodstone and Mrs. Goldsmith did much in placing the organization on an equal footing with the other agencies. The latter was especially instrumental in bringing here the best entertainments that Parkview ever enjoyed. The Karl Heinrich Dancers, the Ringling Brothers Circus, the K. of C. Cafeteria and many others which Parkview men will not soon forget were the result of the untiring activity of Mrs. Goldsmith. To her is due a great deal of the credit of the I. W. B. at his hospital. It was her "pep" that gave it life and vigor and really made it a recognized agency here. The dinner-dance at the Westmoreland Country Club was an unusually fine affair, and that, too, came through her efforts. As a farewell party to the Parkview personnel the Board is now planning one grand affair to top everything as a send-off to the men at the post that they may go back again to civilian life with no regrets and with the ambition to go ever onward and forward.

Onward!

HON. GUY E. CAMPBELL, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

THE one hundred and forty-third anniversary of the independence of our country finds us again celebrating a military victory over a formidable foe and in a position to estimate more thoroughly the blessings of liberty.

Our present victory was purchased by sacrifice of self and self-interest, which after all is the token of patriotism. The appreciation of duty and the strict performance thereof, unmindful of consequence to self, has typified the heroism of the men of 1917-18 as is great a degree as it did on the days of 1776. Citizens of the United States are mindful of this unity and sacrifice and pay with full measure their debt of gratitude and esteem to those who went across and to those who would gladly have gone the same route, had they been empowered to compose their orders.

With peace declared, America takes up the implements of industrial pursuit with a firmer resolve to perpetuate concord within the nation. Every effort will be made to dismiss from the mind the horrors of the war in the spirit of accomplishment, dedicated to the common weal with deeper conviction and higher design. Reconstruction and new construction brings problems which will test the courage of every man who wore the uniform. Where once the test was physical, now it is moral, but none the less exacting.

The rebuilding of the nation henceforth will be successful only insofar as co-operation of purpose and co-ordination of talent will permit. Nothing can be gained by single-handed effort, but, with forces united for the common good of the community and country, the reorganized occupation army of peace-pursuing citizens can and will win as lasting a victory under the same flag which inspired the armed forces to go over the top in France.

Home Service Division

American Red Cross

AFEW months after the American Red Cross had started its activities at U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24, the Home Service was established, and on February 1, 1919, Mrs. Catherine M. Hoyt, Associate Field Director, was assigned to take up the work. Upon her appointment the Pittsburgh newspapers acclaimed her as the "Mother of the boys of Parkview."

The Home Service is that department of the American Red Cross which deals entirely with the problems of each individual boy and his home, while he is yet in the service. In order to do this, this section must first establish the fact in the boy's mind that the Red Cross is really his friend and is inquiring only for his own benefit and that of his family. The Home Service does this by being the first outsider to greet him on his arrival at the hospital and tell him of the idea of the Red Cross and the Military Authorities, in helping him on the road to recovery and to the place where he can get that most coveted possession of all, or, rather, most of the present day Army, that is, his honorable discharge and his scarlet chevron. Next, they obtain the name of his nearest relative and his address and they are told that his friend or relative has arrived safely in the hospital, and letting them know that he will be well treated and that he is on his way to a rapid recovery. Thus does the Home Service become a friend to both the boy and the home, because of its kindly interest in each. When the boy hears from home that the Home Service has informed them of his whereabouts, perhaps his own letter has arrived, he naturally feels grateful, and when difficulties arise it is to them that he brings his troubles. Perhaps his family are destitute and in need of financial assistance or medical attendance. He is perplexed or perhaps bewildered, so with the utmost confidence, he bares his soul to the Red Cross Mother, and then the Home Service work begins. The Home Service informs the Civilian Relief Home Service Branch of the case, and in a short time they make a true report of conditions, and everything possible is done to soothe the boy's mind and to end his troubles. Perhaps his mother or his wife has not received the Liberty Bond or the allotment which he has sent to her, and again he comes to the Home Service, and again everything is done for him to adjust these matters. Other worries of many types, some of real value, and others ridiculous, are brought to the Home Service, and so we have handled over three thousand one hundred and twenty-five specific pieces of work, which have been brought to this department during the past four months. Day after day the Red Cross, through the Home Service, helps anyone and everyone who comes in contact with it.

The work has been carried on only with the wonderful assistance of the officers, nurses, aides, etc., in helping to inform the Home Service of those cases in which they come in more direct personal contact, because they are in a position where they can make a more constant study of the man and his needs. The Educational Department has also been of great assistance by advising the pupils to seek the Red Cross when in trouble. However, all the co-operation has not been on the part of these others. The Home Service, on its part, has assisted the officers, the nurses and the aides by the sound advice given to the boys, and by the information furnished them. The boys are informed of the advantages to be had by using their spare time in study in the Educational Department. Just prior to their discharge, they are told of the opportunities offered by the Federal Board for Vocational Education to help the disabled soldier to a higher plane of life. Upon the man's discharge, the Home Service informs the After Care Department of the Red Cross of this, and gives them the information with regard to his address, prospects of employment, and asks them to continue the good work which thus far has been carried on.

The results of this work are very easily seen. When a boy tells his troubles to his "Buddy" he receives this reply, "Go to the Red Cross." It is easy to be seen from the echoes inside that with the exception of the examining and discharge offices, the Red Cross is the most popular place in the hospital.

The work in the Home Service was so extensive that the Field Director, T. J. Pentland, Jr., realizing the impossibility of one person handling work of this magnitude, secured the assistance of Mr. Hoyt Brown, Associate Field Director, who has seen work in the South. He was assigned to the hospital on May 17, 1919, and in addition to Mrs. Hoyt and two assistants, Miss Emilie Kates and Miss Blanche Kelly, completes the present force, and from part of an office in the East Building, the Home Service now occupies two offices in the Center Building.

MRS. CATHERINE M. HOYT,
Associate Field Director, in charge of Home Service, American Red Cross,
U. S. A. General Hospital No. 24, Parkview Branch P. O.

A Note of Thanks

DURING the past several months the boys at this Hospital have been enjoying the very best moving pictures screened. This feature of entertainment proved very popular among the patients and personnel of the Hospital who feel grateful to those instrumental in bringing it here. Through the untiring efforts of Mr. George W. Dawson of the Hearst News, the managers of practically all movie exchanges co-operated in bringing films here, not only in the Red Cross Hut, but also in the wards. The following film exchanges joined in this service:

Artcraft Pictures Corp., Box Office Attraction Co., Day Film Corp., Famous Players-Lasky Corp., Film Clearing House Inc., First National Exhibitors Ex., Fox Film Corp., General Film Co., Goldwyn Pictures Corp., Independent Sales Corp., Kleine George System, Mutual Film Corp., McElroy & Day, Paramount Pictures Corp., Pathe Exchange Inc., Pathe Scope Co. of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Film Market, Penn Film Service, Quality Film Co., S. & S. Film Supply Co., Select Pictures Corp., Specialty Film Co., Standard Film Exchange, Triangle Distributing Corp., United Film Service of Pittsburgh, United Picture Theatres of America, Universal Film Exchanges Inc., Vitagraph V. L. S. E. Inc., Weiland Film Co., World Film Corp.

At the beginning of this activity motion picture producers and operators were all enthusiastic.

Mr. John McAleer, manager of the Universal Exchange, said "You are welcome to anything that we have in the house for the boys." Mr. McAleer was a member of the 14th New York Volunteers during the trying days of '98 and has two sons in France now.

(Continued on page 59)

The American Legion

FOR God and Country we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses and to make right the master of might; to promote peace and goodwill on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

On these principles the American Legion the new nation-wide movement of all the soldiers, sailors and marines of the Great War, will form what is expected to be not only the strongest organization of its kind, but the only truly 100 per cent American body in existence. There will be no division, as for instance the North and the South, for both are united on the huge movement.

Thousands of American business men already realize the tremendous possibilities of the American Legion and are backing the movement, not only because it will promote good citizenship, but because it is solely and wholeheartedly American, to guard American interests.

The exact number of enrollments in the country is not known yet, but in our own county of Allegheny more than 10,000 ex-service men have applied for membership. There are some 40 posts already chartered and that many more in the process of formation. There is not a single section in Allegheny County, which has not been canvassed by comrades, who have been working on the movement since the recent nation caucus in St. Louis.

The state of New York boasts of the largest membership in the country, claiming to have 60,000 men enrolled, a single post in the city of New York having 8,000 members.

Taking the above criterion, it is safe to predict that before another six months rolls around, two and a half million of the four that will eventually make up the Legion, will have enrolled. Pennsylvania has always been in the front rank, when the nation faced troublesome days and in the past war, figures show that the Keystone state led the country in the number of men in the service.

Taking this into consideration Pennsylvania should rank first among the states of the Union in the matter of posts as well as enrollments. At the St. Louis convention, Pennsylvania had six less delegates than New York, where the movement had been talked of extensively.

So far Allegheny County is leading the state in membership, but Philadelphia, last week cut down the lead considerably. Pittsburgh has set out to secure 20,000 representatives before the state convention and in all probability will reach this goal.

Campaigns have been started all over the county. Chairman B. F. Metz, of the North Side district, carried on a two-week campaign which netted close to 4,000 new members. J. Leo Collins, of the Turtle Creek-East Pittsburgh Post, the first to be formed in this state, went out for 500 for his post and went over the top.

In this manner it is hoped that every service man will learn that the American Legion is an organization for the soldier, to foster his interests as well as those of his country. At each meeting men who attended the St. Louis meeting tell just what was accomplished there.

The organization is non-partisan and politics will be kept out. The Legion went on record and will not endorse any candidates, but will back 100 per cent Americanism. The Legion took a firm stand against Bolshevism or I. W. W. tactics and passed a resolution demanding Congress to deport all enemy aliens, as well as others who recalled their first citizenship papers to evade being inducted into the service of this country.

The alien question is a big one in this community. In the many mills and factories of this section, a large foreign element must be employed and in one district, the soldiers alleged that conscientious objectors as well as enemy aliens were holding well-paying and responsible positions, while the ex-service man was walking the streets out of work. The question was taken up and remedied immediately.

In another instance it was found that a man, who had evaded service, by declaring himself an enemy alien, had his name on the honor roll of his particular district. The Post marched in a body to the tablet and removed his name. This same man is said to have reported the occurrence to authorities here, who later called the chairman of the Post and told him to stop his activities, but this was refused in strong terms.

The re-employment of soldiers has been taken up also and already the results have been very gratifying. The St. Louis convention passed a resolution calling for all employers to take back service men in the same or better position, he held before going to war.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted, as were all others at the convention, which was in many respects the greatest one of its kind ever held in this country. There was an absolute spirit of unity from the start to finish. There were many arguments regarding business to be taken up, but in each instance it was more to the means of accomplishing than to the end.

Every branch of the service was represented in the officials of the Legion. These men will hold office until the November convention in Minneapolis. Judge Lindsley of Texas was made chairman, after the convention had stampeded for two full hours to have Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., elected. Young Teddy refused as he stated for the good of the organization. For fear that some question of politics would be brought into the Legion, Roosevelt refused, but stated that he would reconsider when it came time for the November convention.

In the meantime the ball is rolling fast and the movement is progressing in leaps and bounds. Service men are realizing that it is their organization, for their own betterment and the country's good and are flocking into posts in every section of the United States.

Officer (to guard on bridge of transport) "Send that man down here."
Guard:—"There ain't no man here, sir."

Officer:—"But I see one up there."
Guard:—"He ain't a man, sir, he's a corporal."

The Federal Board for Vocational Education

Its Achievements at Parkview.

It has been the object of the Federal Board representative, Dr. C. F. Malmberg, to interview all the patients at this hospital before they have received their discharges in a conscientious effort to assist them in deciding on their vocations in life. Information has been given regarding the opportunities offered through the Federal Board for Vocational Education to the men who served their country so nobly and so well, by a grateful government. The plan of the Federal Board has been explained and professional advice and counsel as to the best method of procedure in attaining a well-chosen and coveted position or a long cherished ambition, has been cheerfully given. Literature on opportunities in various lines of endeavor has been freely distributed and many hours have been spent in consultation and personal conference that no patient at Parkview might be in ignorance of his privilege and the opportunities offered for the development of his best capacity. This work, which is conceded to be one of the most vital and important phases of the reconstruction program, have met with the heartiest co-operation of the various departments and organizations of the hospital, from the commanding officer to the ward sergeants—including the registrar's office, the receiving and discharging offices, the disability board, the chiefs of the medical and surgical service, the adjutant, the Educational Department, the Chief Nurse and her staff, the Ward Surgeons, the Summary Court Officers, the Master Hospital Sergeant and Sergeant Major—all have co-operated that the service of the Federal Board should be done thoroughly and efficiently. The Red Cross deserves special commendation for the excellent co-operation and interest it has shown in this work. Through the careful and conscientious work of Mrs. Hoyt much has been accomplished which would have been left undone, as her experience in social service and her devotion to the cause of the disabled soldier has been of great value in the work of giving the patient the right attitude toward his life work. Her suggestions have been of great value in deciding our difficult cases, and many a soldier will hold her in kind remembrance, as well as will the representatives of the Federal Board for the service she has rendered.



C. F. Malmberg,
Representative, Federal Board for
Vocational Education.

During his work at the hospital Dr. Malmberg has been kept very busy, making the vocational surveys, giving advice, explaining compensation, and conferring with hospital authorities. He has been ably assisted in his office by Mr. Ted Hoyt, a patient of the hospital, and by Private Hoden and Corporal Posner. Approximately 400 men have been interviewed, their status determined and the necessary papers and data secured to get a record and recommendation with respect to vocation. Some of these have been placement cases, where the men have either been assured of a job or have been definitely placed in work by the placement officer of the Federal Board at the branch office located at 491 Union Arcade, Pittsburgh. The greater majority have, however, been training cases, men who through disability need training to overcome their handicap. These include men from the lowliest to the highest pursuits in life—from the coal miner to the specialist in medicine—from the deep sea diver to the steeple-jack—from the officer decorated with fine citations for bravery, recommended for the French Legion of Honor and having received the gold medal of France, to the private not even wearing a gold service chevron, from the man trying to make himself understood through a jargon resembling the English to the scholar speaking the King's best English, from the sluggish intellect to the keenest mental type, from the "shut in," suspicious personality to the open, frank, genial soul who radiates sunshine and good cheer, from the man suffering with chronic boils to the man bedridden with numerous wounds, from the major to the private, all have passed in review before the Federal Board's scrutinizing eye and judgment, and have been given the best advice and received the most courteous attention, whether of high or low rank, whether of low or high scholarly attainments, all have received careful attention and have been given equal service, for the Federal Board is no respector of persons. Its policies are humanitarian and broadly democratic. It has a large vision of redeeming the handicapped and of granting unlimited opportunities for undeveloped capacity wherever it is found. It would open the eyes of the blind to see their opportunities; it would restore confidence to the despondent; it would fire the ambitions of the hopeful; it would restore poise and common sense to the erratic and superficial; it would steady and control the flights of fancy of the over-imaginative; it would invest life, every soul with a desire and settled determination to succeed efficiently in a well chosen vocation. It looks for progress in all vocations. It favors the development of experts rather than amateurs. It believes in the mastery of one trade rather than the delving whole life's history, and that you are ready to give him advice that will make

his path smooth and easy, forgetting that his self determination is of vital importance if he is to succeed. Most people are not cognizant of their capacities and how little of this capacity they have developed or used in their vocation. Most people have a very limited idea of the opportunities for advancement in their chosen vocations. In most cases they have only touched the outer range of their usefulness, never having seen their vocation in its broader aspect in correlation with the world's work. To many their life work is a job which has no meaning beyond a certain round of limited duties. They have not gauged the significance of their work from the importance it bears in the social scheme of the world. That is the reason so many desire to change their occupations. Instead of taking further training in their line of work, which would make them efficient and happy workers in their field, they think there is nothing to learn in their vocation, and that an occupation entirely new to them would offer them greater opportunities, while in nine cases out of ten they would make no better success, in fact would not succeed at all in a new vocation where the background and foundation is lacking. Thus a man experienced in farming, one of the very best occupations, requiring excellent ability and mental capacity and offering unlimited opportunities for development and a good living, desires to into many lines of activity, resulting in mediocrity in them all. It believes in diversity of gifts and the limitations of the individual. It encourages prudence in choice of occupation. It believes that often men may succeed in any one of several occupations and be happy and fulfill his mission in life in a worthy manner. It believes in using the man's past experience and building on that rather than beginning a new foundation, where it is evident that a man is adapted to his former vocation. It believes that no man should be left in ignorance concerning his capacity, and that having found what his capacity is he should not be satisfied before he has realized the full development of the same.

The work of a representative of the Federal Board is an analysis of human nature and human activity. It is a synthesis of human capacity and the work of the world. What are some of the interesting side lights gleaned in this work? What is the attitude of the man being examined? Are people cognizant of their capacity? Do people know what they want to do? Do people overrate their powers? Do many desire to change their line of work? What reasons do they give for wanting to make changes? What occupations are popular? These are some of the questions which might be interesting to answer. The attitude of the men being examined differ naturally with the difference of dispositions represented, and it is the duty of the vocational advisers to secure the subject's interest and confidence, to get into rapport with the man before he can give any advice. This depends to a great extent on the personality of the advisers. It is relatively easy to reach a man and secure his confidence, in most cases. An open, frank smile, a personal question regarding his welfare and he is willing to confide all of his hopes and ambitions, his troubles and his disappointments into your ear. Show him your interest in his individual history and his future success in life, and he is willing to accept your advice, especially if he feels that this is your business and you have had some experience that gives you a right to give such advice. In fact, I have found that the man under examination is apt to credit the vocational adviser with entirely too great powers of perspicuity and discernment. He is apt to credit the adviser with unlimited knowledge in his own field and of his own individual difficulties and peculiar circumstances surrounding his work, believing that a brief examination of him has given you complete understanding of his become an auto mechanic, working for relatively small wages, for some one else who is master of his time and energy, and where there is little opportunity for advancement for the man who has done nothing in this line. Or a salesman will want to take up an electrical trade where the chances for advancement and remuneration are far less than he would have if he took a thorough course in salesmanship and advertising and learned thoroughly the science of selling his line. A large percentage of men desire to take up auto mechanics or electrical work because these trades are so much in the lime light at the present time. It is true that the electrical trades offer good employment, but it is also true that a great many have experience in motor mechanics and electrical work and these have the advantage of the man who is changing his vocation to take these trades up as novices with no background and no conception of the nature of the work they desire to follow. Most people have a very vague notion of what they want to follow. They choose a trade in which a friend has made a success with little reference to their own capacity or experience. Some do not understand the wide difference existing between different lines of work or different vocations. Their life has been a flitting from one job to the next and they have never given a thought or studied occupations except from the standpoint of having work, no matter what its character. A great deal is yet to be accomplished in arousing men to see that the world has many occupations, and that their work if definitely planned will lead to efficient, permanent service to mankind and a happy, prosperous life for themselves.

A NOTE OF THANKS

(Continued from page 58)

Leo Levinson, another of the Boys of '98, now the manager of the Select Film Company, said that as long as the companies that he represented were making films the boys at the Hospital were welcome to shows.

Buxbaum, another fighting member of the days of '98, now manager of the Artcraft and Paramount Film Companies said cheerfully to his business associates, "Come boys, and we will go over the top to entertain the boys. Come any time you need a film to entertain at the Hospital. They are yours for the asking."

A pleasant chat with the managers of other exchanges brought similar results. Repairs of any nature were taken care of by Mr. D. C. France of the United Theater Equipment Company, while Mr. A. Marone of the Operators, donated a large amount of cement for repairing of films in the educational department.

Local 171 of the Moving Picture Operator's Union was also instrumental in this activity in furnishing not only a new Powers 6B, moving picture machine, but also expert, union operators so as to insure absolute safety in exhibiting the films. The services rendered by these men and organizations was unparalleled and greatly appreciated by the Hospital.

Theirs was an activity that brought entertainment to patients and personnel during the gloomiest moments of hospital life. To them the entire personnel wishes to extend now, upon the closing of the Hospital, its most hearty appreciation of the service and sincerest gratitude for the kind generosity in helping to make easier and more pleasant the dismal days of convalescence.

Resumé of Physical Training Activities

BY WILLIAM R. BOONE,
First Lieutenant, Infantry.
Director of Physical Training

WITH the coming of the hospitals filled with sick and wounded from the home camps and abroad, there arose the problem of furnishing suitable physical exercises and recreation to re-educate the physical man, to hasten their recovery by applied graded courses and also to furnish physical recreation and amusement for the personnel of the hospitals as well as the patients.

For those cases requiring special attention trained physio-therapists were obtained. For those who were in the nearly well classes physical trainers, usually officers and non-commissioned officers experienced in this line, were transferred from other departments and assigned to the medical corps in the Division of Physical Reconstruction.

It is evident that there are many sides to this problem. Materials and equipments had to be provided, gymnasium space obtained and outdoor recreation grounds had to be built. The prejudices of many individuals about taking the exercises had to be approached with diplomacy and the ideas of those in authority had to be sifted until a practical working scheme that would suit everybody had been found. Then the work had to be organized and kept up.

Patients at hospitals constantly come and go. They are here one day and transferred or discharged the next. They are off on parties, automobile rides and picnics provided by others. They have their policing up work to do along with many other ward duties. There are lectures for them to attend and many matters concerning their records and pay to be straightened out. Many take work in the Educational Department. Others are required to take special treatments, and there are many, many other things that constantly arise to interfere with a well organized continuation of the physical exercises. At first, the head of the department, who has usually come from a well organized unit with more or less stability in its makeup, feels like he will never get anywhere and for an empty peanut shell he would chuck the whole job and go A. W. O. L.

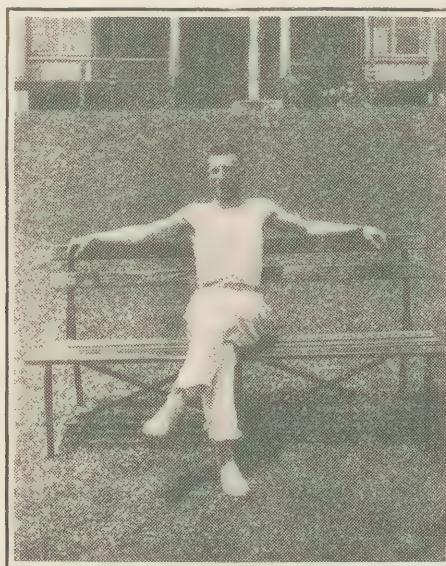
But out of chaos there finally comes order and things begin to move in a somewhat satisfactory manner as special rules and regulations are laid down. These rules and regulations act as stabilizers and results appear and finally cover the whole situation.

The first athletic endeavors at Parkview were directed by Captain Forgerty and his group of basket tossers. This team met all comers and took victory many more times than they were handed out defeat.

Then the general exercise situation was taken in hands and put under the control of the Athletic Council appointed by the Commanding Officer and consisting of the following officers: Majors Fish and Moore, Captains Stayton, Ducat, Forgerty, Lieutenants Munson, Boone, Eaton, Kennedy, Marcus and Mr. Pentland of the Red Cross and Secretary Benedict of the Y. M. C. A.

This council meets when necessary and provides funds, rules, regulations, committees, organization and also considers and solves the various situations that continually arise, subject to the approval of the Commanding Officer.

An officer heads the activities of each branch of endeavor. Captain Stayton has the track and field work, Major Moore has tennis, Captain Forgerty has baseball, Captain Sibley has volley ball. These officers select those whom they wish on their committee and this committee provides tournaments and matched games.



First Lieutenant William R. Boone
Director of Physical Training.

The exercises given at first were modified Army setting-up work and it was soon discovered that some division must be made and under the supervision of Captain Stayton this was provided. It is evident that the physical condition of the individuals will not permit all to take the same courses. Some have slight hurts and can participate in most anything; others have serious wounds healing and require special attention. To meet this situation the department at Parkview provided the following classification:

Class A. Which is subdivided into: (1) Medical cases where the exercises deal mostly with the trunk. (2) Orthopedic cases where the exercises are mostly for the extremities.

Class B. Those cases that can stand only about ten minutes of exertion. The work is all of a relaxed nature and as the individual develops the proper strength and activity he is transferred to Class A.

Class C. Those whose work is all taken in the department of physiotherapy.

Class D. Those patients whose condition will not permit any exercise.

In giving the work each man who is unable to participate in any particular exercise or game is allowed to drop out for that time at his own volition.

The exercises were carefully graded and those that properly stimulated the muscles were utilized and much time was especially devoted to the trunk exercises and many were added that are not usually given in the regular Army courses.

During the cool spring weather the medicine ball was extensively used in all the position and methods of throwing. This provided a great deal of amusement as well as beneficial exercises.

Both kinds of the Whitney exercises are utilized for those with weak extremities. In this work it is surprising how rapidly a man regains his former strength by proper and systematic use of these well known exercisers. Class B patients devote their time to these each day under the supervision of Lieutenant Eaton.

At present during the hot weather it has been found that too much standardized exercises prove irksome to the patients and they wish something with actual competition. Thus five outdoor volley ball courts, one baseball diamond and tennis courts have come into existence. During inclement weather the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium is used. The patients of one ward are pitted against those of another and very satisfactory results are obtained. The shot, discus and javelin are always on hand and Mr. Ryan of the Educational Department kindly made an excellent set of jumping and vaulting standards.

Captain Ducat, the detachment commander, has provided for exercise and recreation of the detachment through the medium of the Physical Exercises Department. The men have at least one-half hour every afternoon and are alternated, so that each has an opportunity to get into the game. The recreation field is used and the detachment men are divided between the different lines of sports and organized leagues are being conducted under the supervision of the detachment non-commissioned officers. The non-commissioned officers also have their teams. Games between the patients and detachment men have proven very popular.

The hospital has a regular baseball nine managed by Secretary Benedict of the Y. M. C. A. and coached by Captain Forgerty. The team is composed of patient officers and enlisted men and detachment representatives. Three matched games are averaged each week on the local diamond with the best amateur and semi-professional teams from Pittsburgh and the surrounding district. The baseball diamond was constructed under the most adverse weather conditions, and it was only through the deep interest of Captains Ducat and Hunter that men and materials were procured. Appreciation to the Allegheny Work House for the use of their hand roller and mowing machine and to the County Road Commissioners for the use of their ten-ton roller is felt by each and every one interested in baseball.

Provisions are made for the officers of the staff to take exercises. At first the kinks were worked out by strenuous setting-up exercises and tossing of the medicine ball. Then soccer was played for about a week and then the volley ball league came into existence and under the able guidance of Captain Sibley has proven a great success. Four teams under the captaincies of Lieutenant Colonel Kremers, Major Fish, Captain Stayton and Lieutenant Barrett are battling for honors.

The officer patients have a baseball team, of which Lieutenant Schlessinger is the guiding light. The staff officers' baseball team is taken care of by Lieutenant Parker, and the two teams clash at frequent intervals and furnish recreation, sport and amusement for those who sit on the bench as well as those actively participating.

There is an object to all of this work. Morale is best kept up when men are provided suitable recreation and amusement. One feels better after exercises, both mentally and physically, and interest is added by competition. Everyone owes it to himself and to the community to which he will return to have as good a physique as possible. If the opportunity had been given when we were in school all of us would have a better physique and a keener appreciation of the true values of life.

Thus the local authorities of Parkview have striven to provide what was best and most efficient for the men who are in the hospital either as personnel or patients. They feel that the men that go away from the hospital made physically stronger by exercises will in after years appreciate the work that was done for them. And they feel that the morale is kept at the proper point by accomplished and evident results in these lines.

A NATIONAL NEED

To the American people it was a revelation when the reports of the physical examinations of the men for the Army, Navy and Marine Corps were brought before them. Americans have prided themselves on the physique of the nation in general and pointed out seemingly substantial proof that as a nation we were what we should be as far as the physique of the people was concerned.

Look at the records our athletes have hung up. Reflect upon the victories our teams won over all comers at the Olympic games. Think of the championships, individually and collectively, we have won. Yes, it truly looks as though we were a nation of the select. But what an awakening came with the reports of the physical examinations and the immense number of men turned down because of defects that a properly regulated system of exercises would have eliminated in a few years.

At that time, the time of intrinsic need, the war was on us in all its fury and, as everyone with ordinary thinking powers knows, as a nation we had our hands full. There was no time for the development of these individual cases on hand, no time for the application of corrective measures that would in the long run fit them for service. True, the Development Battalions did a wonderful work, but there were too many for their capacities as it was. Then why not look the matter directly in the face and ask this pertinent question: "How many of those individuals turned down were brought to a realization of their condition to an extent that they sought means of correcting themselves?" Such ambitious cases were few and far between. The slip-shod manner in which such matters were handled during their school days never brought them to a realization of the possibilities of a good physique. And, strange as may seem, today we find legislatures nonchalantly voting down appropriations for the furtherance of the physical development of the future manhood and womanhood of their commonwealths. Why? Let them answer; we cannot.

Is there any reason for comparison in the physical well being of respective nations? Assuredly not. It matters not if we are better than any other nation on this globe in respect to the physical makeup of the average citizen. It is our own problem to make the nation better physically, not only for our own benefit, but to help the future generations and prepare the pathway for them to whom we owe a debt we can hardly ever fulfill.

The specialist wins. So we follow a specialty. This idea is overdone in respect to exercises and athletics in this country of ours. On every side we hear this indictment, but continue blindly in the rut. We attend football games and watch 22 husky warriors struggle on the gridiron, and with the thousands of the bleachers we howl for blood like a mad Roman populace cheering on the gladiators of old. Thus our physical training departments are conducted. Is it any wonder that this idea permeates the whole population in after years?

Does the development of the few specialists answer the purpose and build up the nation as a whole? Should it not be the ultimate object to build up the nation as a whole? The ideal should be the welfare, the health, the development of the nation as a whole. How can the few athletic heroes shoulder the burden of the national physical upkeep and defense after their years of overtraining and intense work along their chosen lines?

There are some questions to be asked, namely: "How many men in the average military company were acquainted with setting-up exercises and their value? How many of them could play the competitive games properly

and in the right spirit? How many could play one of the following games: Baseball, football, soccer, basketball, cage ball, hand ball, tennis, squash tennis, volley ball, golf, polo, indoor baseball, or push ball? How many understood the handling of gymnasium equipment? How many knew how to walk properly? How many could perform creditably on the field and track? It certainly was a surprise to the average individual to find out how few really understood these games and were qualified to play them. And how eager they were to learn and play them.

What is the use of having these games? What good does this extra physical exertion do? How can it add to the man's earning power? How can such give him a better home or more money? These are some of the questions the average citizen wants answered. Is it true that we have become so practical that as a whole we are killing one of the finest instincts of the human race, i. e., play? Let us hope not. The average citizen wants to know why we need organized exercises and play. He did not have it (neither did his grandfather have an automobile), and why should they need it now? Does not the average youth get enough exercise doing his daily work? All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. Let us ask this question: "Does this work and unorganized play develop all parts of the individual as they are developed?" Years ago a certain Congressman during a debate on the subject of playgrounds at Washington, D. C., said: "Why not teach the lambs to gambol on the hillsides as well as to try to teach the children to play?"

Every man owes it to himself, his community, his family and his nation



1. Hospital Baseball Team.
Top Row—Sgt. Ward, Pvt. Doll, Sgt. Holcomb, Pvt. Kennedy, Sgt. Boggs.
Middle Row—Pvt. Blaine, Pvt. Shannon, Sgt. Trainor, Pvt. Ervin, Pvt. Dibble, Cpl. Mosier.
Lower Row—Lieut. Boone, Athletic Director, Pvt. Young, Cpl. Lee, Capt. Fogerty, Coach, Sgt. Booth, Pvt. Belmont, Secy. Benedict, Manager.
2. Athletic Council—Top Row—Capt. Sibley, Lieut. Boone, Lieut. Munson, Lieut. Kennedy, Secy. Benedict.
Lower Row—Capt. Stayton, Major Moore, Major Fish, Capt. Fogerty, Lieut. Marcus.

3. Corporal "Sammy" Tobish, The Faithful.
4. Raking the Diamond.
5. Sammy's Headquarters.
6. Skinning the Diamond.
7. Capt. C. A. Fogerty, Coach.
8. Volley Ball Courts.
9. Big Lee Putting 'em out at First.
10. Scrub Ball.
11. "Thed" Belmont, Our Star.
12. Setting Up Exercises.
13. Scrub Ball. Lower Right, Secy. Benedict, Manager.

to have as good a physique as possible. He feels better, he understands and appreciates life better. He can do more things and has a better control over his physical self. He is given higher ideals. He is less susceptible to criminal instincts. His friends have a greater respect for him. When sickness comes he has a constitution that will assist him thru or ward off fatal possibilities. When an accident happens his vitality is ready to pull him through and away from succumbing from a trivial matter. He has more real self-confidence and physical courage. In playing games he has a greater sense of right and sportsmanship. He is taught honesty, duty and loyalty, magnanimity towards the defeated and a determination to overcome obstacles in a legitimate manner and be the victor in the future. And he will be prepared when his country calls to step forth and say, "Here I am, physically, mentally and morally prepared to take my place in the ranks and do my duty in whatever capacity my country sees fit."

Thus a well organized system of play for recreation by the mass play system will develop the individual thoroughly. Work will not, loafing will not, laziness will not, hitting the high spots will not; but honest, healthful living with clean recreational exercises will.

So as a progressive nation, let us meet this need and provide for it like the big manufacturers have. They are in business and not especially for their health, and look what they are doing. There surely is a great value in it if they will expend millions and provide the time for such to be carried on and hire the most competent men in the country to direct the same. They provide for the proper recreational exercises so that proper results will be obtained and greater efficiency will come for their business. So let every city, town, hamlet, village and countryside learn the lesson the war has taught and provide for mass exercises and athletics.

To Whom Credit Is Due

First to the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Kremers, and the Assistant Commanding Officer, Captain Stayton, we vote our appreciation and thanks for their assistance, direction, help and actual work in putting recreational work on a working basis. Without them it would have been impossible to accomplish the work that has been done, is being carried on and that which we expect to do.

To Captain Fogerty is due the credit of putting the Parkview Basketball Team on the map. As manager and coach, his untiring efforts in behalf of the team placed them in the forefront of the amateur teams of the surrounding district.

To Secretary Benedict of the Y. M. C. A. comes the credit of organizing, matching of games and keeping the baseball together. Captain Fogerty, acting in the capacity of coach, has been the means of rounding out the team to its present efficiency.

To Lieutenant Munson for his aid in financing the recreational activities when days were dark in that direction.

To the Y. M. C. A. for volley balls, volley ball nets, medicine balls, indoor baseballs, baseballs, gloves, tennis nets, tennis rackets, tennis balls, basketballs and the use of their hut for a gymnasium. To the Red Cross for basketball equipment, tennis shoes, baseballs and gloves. To the K. of C. for baseball equipment, basketball material and many other helps.

To Corporal Sammy Tobish, M. D., we all give credit for untiring efforts as field man. Day and night, before he was officially appointed to the position and afterwards, "Sammy" has always been on the job. An example of soldierly faithfulness, ability and hardworking thoroughness. The condition of the Recreation Park is due to his untiring efforts. We take our hats off to you, "Sammy," for, while others sat around and offered suggestions, comments and criticisms, but no exertion, you pitched in and worked. Credit is also due to the gang that has worked as hard as any department to make the field a success, and it was some job to turn a virgin hay field full of weeds, grass and bumps and declivities into a suitable Recreation Park.

To Captain Ducat for the details, the drill squad and continual interest in outdoor recreations for both the patients and detachment, we extend a vote of thanks.

To Captain Hunter, Q. M. C., for details, teams, material and helpful suggestions and co-operation we extend a vote of appreciation.

To the County Surveyors for laying off our baseball field, to the County Road Commissioners for the use of their steam roller three times, and to the County Workhouse for the use of their hand roller and mowing machine, which met with a run-away, but is being repaired—we owe a debt of gratitude.

To all who have made the work a success, we thank you one and all.

Resume of the Baseball Season.

WITH the passing of winter and the approach of spring the subject of baseball becomes the main topic of conversation. Would we have a team and where would we play? were the questions asked. The matter of laying out a field fell to Lieut. Boone, who after hard work, finally put the baseball diamond in shape for the opening game. The work of organizing a club and arranging for games was given to Capt. C. A. Fogerty and Secretary H. W. Benedict, the former acting as coach and the latter as manager. Candidates were called out in April and practice became a regular thing. A thorough canvas was made of the hospital for players. But many difficulties were experienced. A rainy season interfered with the schedule. Men with baseball experience were timid about coming out for fear that one's ability would interfere with discharge. Added to this a spirit of indifference on the part of a great many made the task of turning out a winning combination a problem. Regarding the scheduling of games. The uncertainty of the continuance of the hospital made the booking of the games difficult. However, we finally got started and played the opening game on May 17, defeating Carnegie Steel 7-6. Colonel Kremer, our commanding officer, threw the ball which opened the home season. The work of the boys deserves special mention. Daily they have toiled in the hot sun and have played good ball, when all circumstances are considered. Six of the team saw service overseas and were convalescing at this institution. The fact that they had been wounded necessarily slowed them up. A great deal of credit is due to Capt. Fogerty for his work with the men, to "Sammy" Tobish, the ground keeper, to Lieutenant Moss and Lieutenant Schlessinger, who have acted as umpires, and to Lieutenant Sears and Private Greer for acting as scorers. The schedule calls for more games and at this time it is impossible to give a full report on the season's work. We wish to commend the players for the entertainment they have furnished the members of the post and hopes that success will reward their efforts when they are discharged from the army and return to civilian life. To the visiting teams who have come here we extend our sincere appreciation. These teams have shown a mighty fine spirit, coming here in the spirit of true sportsmanship. The fact that we could offer them no guarantee mattered not. The record of thirteen games is as follows:

May 17	.....	Carnegie Steel	6	—No.	247
May 18	.....	Blaw Knox	11	—No.	247
May 24	Rain.				
May 25	.....	Bailey Club	4	—No.	241
May 30	.....	Brackney Club	6	—No.	247
May 31	.....	Hemlock Club	10	—No.	248
June 1	.....	Washington F. C.	16	—No.	2412
June 5	.....	Washington F. C.	6	—No.	246
June 7	.....	Natrona	2	—No.	248
June 8	.....	Edgewater Steel	6	—No.	2413
June 12	.....	Springdale	3	—No.	247
June 12	.....	Etna Nash Taps	13	—No.	247
June 21	.....	United Lincolns	14	—No.	2324
June 22	.....	Martin Club	12	—No.	249
Total	.....	H. R. P.O. A. E. S.B. S.H.			
U. S. A. S. H. 24	.....	149 116 328 123 54 20 12			
Visitors	.....	126 95 313 119 70 10 12			

Much interest is being manifested over the batting championship. The welfare organizations have offered three silver cups to the three highest men. These cups will be awarded after the game on the Fourth.

A Tribute To Father

(Written on "Father's Day" by a Boy in the Front Trench.)

They think of us soldiers as heroes,
And praise our names to the skies;
They have tears for the one who is wounded
And prayers for the one who dies.
They write songs of our pals and our sweethearts
And mothers so brave and sad;
But name a great singer or poet
Who's mentioned a word about dad.

Poor Dad, with check book and troubles,
He hasn't a look-in at all—
It's mother and pal and sweetheart
And Sammy who answered the call.
But dad must be thinking and working
In a store or a mine or a mill
To get the old round iron dollars
To pay the big family bill.

He buys the new bonds by the dozen,
Tho his shoes run down at the heel,

And his overcoat's old and looks shabby
But you never hear daddy squeal.
He doesn't write much of a letter
To his boy who is going to France,
But sends him a crisp five or ten spot
Whenever he has a good chance.
And evenings when reading his paper
And smoking his pipe or cigar,
He thinks of his boy in khaki—
Says, "I hope it's well where you are."

Now, I think just a lot of my mother;
She's written each day I've been gone;
And my pals and my friends and my sweetheart
Have all helped to cheer me along;
But my dad is as good and is human,
And sometimes I certainly feel
That as dad has to pay and to work every day,
I don't think he gets a square deal.

A veteran sergeant of the Third Division, who has seen duty in all parts of the world where American troops have been stationed in the last eighteen years, tells the following story of his first experience with rank in the British army:

"Many years ago before I had risen above the role of a 'buck' in the rear rank I was standing in a bar room in China, enjoying the pleasures of a recent pay day and a short leave. There were no other Americans in the room and I felt rather lonesome. Finally a British non-com. wandered in and began to view the array behind the mahogany with an envious eye. Thinking that

possibly his financial standing did not warrant the purchase of a drink, I asked him to join me in having a little refreshment.

"For an instant the Tommy seemed shocked. Then he stiffened up like a general inspecting an army and snorted out:

"What, me, for five years a lance corporal in the Queen's Own, drink with a private?"

"I was kind of stunned for a minute, but I finally recovered enough to express my opinion of both him and the 'Queen's Own.' Then I bought a drink for the bartender."—*The Watch on the Rhine*.



UNDER special instructions from the office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C., a column called "The Port of Missing Men" was established in the publication of every Army Hospital in the United States. The purpose of this column was to help relatives and friends locate missing soldiers from whom they had not heard for some length of time. In this column was to be printed the last available information concerning the men who were numbered among the missing and the name of the nearest relative making the inquiry.

The usefulness of such a column was self-evident, as many letters were pouring into the office of "Asyouwere" containing inquiries about sons and brothers from whom no news had been received for many months. The popularity of such a column was practically assured. Not only would relatives scan this column for any information regarding their lost loved ones, but men in the service eagerly perused its contents for news of their missing buddies and would be anxious to give any information to relatives who would eagerly welcome it.

The Port of Missing Men justified itself nobly, for in the first week many families and relatives received later news of soldiers than that supplied through official channels, and the men themselves.

Through an inquiry to The Port of Missing Men, a mother in far-off Castle Creek, Idaho, was made happy by finding out the present location of her son, from whom she had not heard since October, 1918. Not only was a hospital paper able to assure this mother, who, to use her own words, did not know whether her son was "alive, dead or a prisoner," but was also able to tell her that instead of being a private he is now a Sergeant (first class) and at a training school studying for a commission. A hospital paper was also able to inform a Washington girl, sister of a soldier, of his present location and address. Previously, for many months, she had been writing to the wrong address and all of her letters had been returned, from which she inferred that he was not alive.

The Port of Missing Men was now in full swing in nearly all the twenty-eight hospital newspapers in Army General Hospitals covering states from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, and also the Ports of Embarkation. All inquiries received by any hospital paper were exchanged, and were thus seen by thousands of readers each week. The number of copies read in Washington, at the Ports of Embarkation, at New York and Newport News total more than one hundred thousand.

Greater and greater became the scope of The Port of Missing Men. The column continued to bring news of missing men to many of those at home and the inquiries increased daily in volume. Not all news was good news, however, for in reply to an inquiry one New York mother learned from a wounded soldier in another hospital that her son, from whom she had not heard in many months and whose fate was in doubt, had been killed in battle. This news was confirmed by a soldier who had but recently returned from overseas, for this man had been a buddy of her son and was able to write her many details of the manner in which he gave his life for his country. While this information brought grief into that home, it at least settled the dread suspense under which this mother had labored for months.

Beginning April 1st the Port of Missing Men was published in forty-nine soldier publications, covering the territory from New York to San Francisco. This brought the inquiries for missing soldiers to the attention of fully three hundred and fifty thousand soldiers each week, and greatly increased the chances of locating through this column soldiers about whom nothing had been heard in months. This sudden increase in the scope of the Port of Missing Men was brought about by the realization of its possibilities on the part of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., and also the American Red Cross. The Y. M. C. A. stated that The Port of Missing Men would be published in each of the seventeen soldier newspapers affiliated with Trench and Camp, and that, in addition, lists of these inquiries would be placed on the bulletin boards at the head of each Company post at the various camps at which these newspapers are published.

The American Red Cross announced simultaneously that each day at Brest ten Red Cross workers would be sent through the Brest Camp with these lists to make personal inquiries of the soldiers at Brest regarding these missing men.

Inquiries continued to pour in from all parts of the country and anxious families and relatives frequently received joyous news from returned soldiers

who gave information relative to the men about whom the inquiries were made.

At all Army Hospitals the Home Service Section of the Red Cross was making efforts to locate and to secure information on the missing men. These efforts of the Red Cross proved to be the best means of securing this information. When inquiries for missing men came to this hospital they were reported to Mrs. Catharine Hoyt, secretary of the Home Service Section of the Red Cross. Mrs. Hoyt attempted to secure information on all cases by interviewing patients at this hospital who belonged to the same organization as the soldier who was reported missing. For instance: if the missing man belonged to Co. C, 316th Infantry, 79th Division, Mrs. Hoyt secured the names of all the patients at this hospital who belonged to that organization and then had a personal interview with these patients and secured all the information possible concerning the missing man from this patient. It was through comrades of missing men that the best information could be had and in many cases exact reports were secured. Any information was immediately forwarded to the persons inquiring for the man.

Far-off Italy furnished the feature of The Port of Missing Men column one week and showed how broad the scope of this column had become. A recent mail brought an inquiry from Serradifalco, Italy, concerning the present location of an American soldier of Italian parentage. This soldier's brother from Italy had not heard from him for many months, and learning through some source of the existence of The Port of Missing Men column, immediately wrote to the Surgeon General's office asking assistance in locating his brother. Many letters were received from Canada and Mexico, but this was the first inquiry that had come from across three thousand miles of ocean.

The Port of Missing Men was now run in thirty-two hospital newspapers, and had been enthusiastically adopted by camp newspapers in the various cantonments throughout the country. Inquiries continued to flood these newspapers, and these requests for information were exchanged by the various papers, bringing them to the attention of more than one hundred thousand returning soldiers each week. There were splendid results in locating missing men, and letters of appreciation from grateful relatives were received daily.

In two Pennsylvania homes two mothers were made supremely happy through The Port of Missing Men by hearing that their sons in the American Expeditionary Forces were alive and well. It was the happiest time in the memory of those Pennsylvania families.

Found—a son!

There is a sentence with some meaning. It may not mean much to you, but it brought happiness into a Missouri home, and brought together a father and his soldier son, from whom he had not heard in two years—and The Port of Missing Men was the means by which it was brought about.

Here's the story:

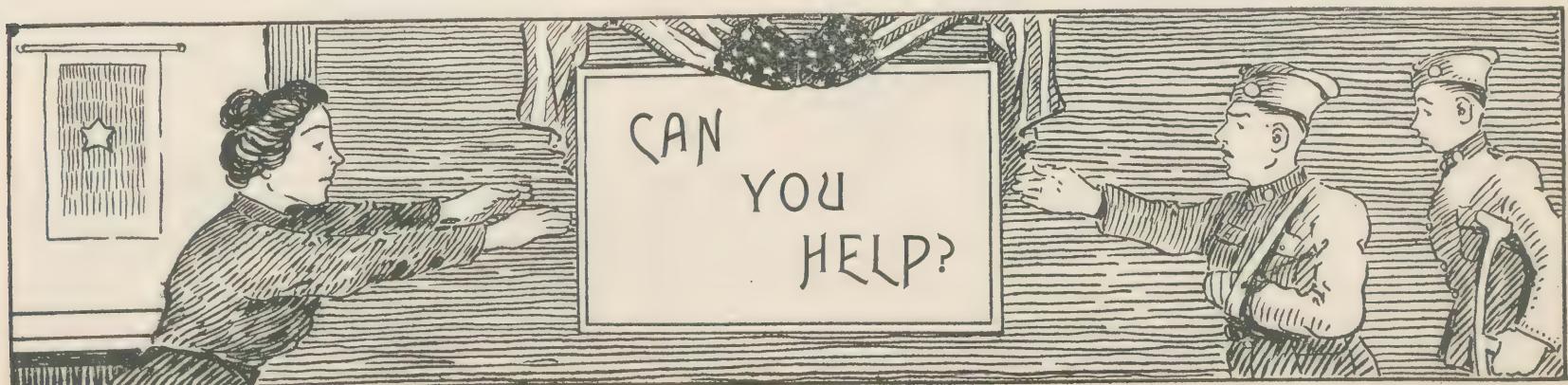
Among the thirty-two hospital newspapers of the Medical Department in which The Port of Missing Men column is printed, is the "Fort Bayard News," published at the U. S. Army General Hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico. A copy of this paper somehow came into the hands of John McClenning, 1915 Market Street, Hannibal, Mo., and he noted the existence of The Port of Missing Men. Without hope, this old man, bowed with grief and weary with waiting for word from his son, from whom he had not heard in two years, sent an inquiry asking for news of Private Alvis D. McClenning. Fate was kind, for Private McClenning was at that minute a patient in the hospital recuperating from wounds received overseas, and receiving the best of medical attention.

It took but a minute for the Morale Officer of the hospital to advise Mr. McClenning that his long lost son was at Fort Bayard "sitting pretty" and eager and anxious to see his daddy. Daddy McClenning wired back that he was on his way, and it was only a few hours before the grateful father was enjoying a happy reunion with his soldier son.

Now you can see just what The Port of Missing Men was accomplishing.

Demobilization of the Army has made an additional call for The Port of Missing Men. As soldiers are detached from the Unit with which they went abroad and placed in casual companies, the importance of this column is even more evident, as soldiers are more difficult to find after having left their proper Units.

Pathetic letters showing anxiety and despair continue to pour in from all parts of the country, and for this reason The Port of Missing Men make every effort to ease the heartaches of those who are watching and waiting.



A Parting Message on Insurance

BY EMMETT C. KAUFFMAN,
Master Hospital Sergeant, Medical Department, Advisor on Insurance.

WHILE trout fishing through Western Wyoming a few years ago, the writer chanced on a beautiful stream with high perpendicular walls, covered with beautiful trees which overlapped at the top, forming a perfect tunnel with green sides and top. It was dark, cool and quiet. After following the stream for a short distance a small single ray of light entered this dark recess from a very small opening in the trees above, lighting up the water and showing a beautiful bed, with fish darting here and there and highly colored pebbles on the bottom—a sight never to be forgotten.

Many homes have had the light shut out because of the result of this war with the Hun. Their hearts have been saddened, eyes have been heavy with weeping, tears have followed each other down the cheek. The son, brother, or father has left, never to return, or the loved one has returned disabled and cannot work at any occupation and earn wages; the family needs are great, the future is dark. But through it all there is a ray of light which brightens up these dreary prospects when the loved one receives notice that the soldier was insured with Uncle Sam and that they are assured of a certain sum monthly, which together with the liberal compensation will reveal the better things of life.

The extent of these bright spots throughout the land can be realized when it is known that over 108,000 insurance claims have been allowed. The war is over, but year after year the need of compensation will be greater; practically all of the beneficiaries will be drawing the monthly sum and each year others will be added to the number. A great many of us who are now slightly disabled will be declining and will need all the financial help we can get. The insurance for permanent total disability will, with compensation for diseases or injuries due to our service, remove from our minds all worry. A certain per cent of us will be unfortunate and meet with accidents which will totally disable. At this time we will be glad that we have continued our protection, or will bewail the fact that we were so short-sighted as to allow the Government insurance to lapse.



Master Hospital Sergeant,
Emmett C. Kauffman,
Advisor on Insurance.

Let this final message through the "ASYOUWERE" be the message which is being told from one end of the country to the other: HOLD ON TO UNCLE SAM'S INSURANCE. You have no reason not to; understand the provisions of the act. All the agencies of the Federal Government are ready and willing to serve you. We are here to tell you of the act which was passed only for the one purpose of showing the appreciation of the U. S. for its defenders.

Don't allow your insurance to lapse and then expect to take it up again as this is poor business. Back premiums are hard to meet. Your health may fail and you will not be able to make the necessary statement as to your health at the time reinstatement is desired, and you will not be able to get the required protection. And if you can not get into Uncle Sam's outfit you will surely not pass the test for civilian insurance. Boys, be wise. Think of yourself and the possibility of you meeting with a serious accident with the attendant worry of being the charge of a public institution or of your own people. Keep your Government insurance and be financially independent.

Even at the expense of repeating things which have appeared in the columns of ASYOUWERE, it is desired to give a short account of the War Risk Insurance.

The present renewal term insurance can be held for five years after the end of the emergency; at the present rates, with the slight increase of about one cent per month, per thousand each year. After this time, unless converted into one of the new forms, the insurance lapses.

You who have allowed your term insurance to lapse have the following conditions under which to reinstate:

In each case the tender of all unpaid premiums must be made, i. e., the premiums for the months which were unpaid must be paid.

Premiums which were payable on the last of the month while in the service are payable on the first of the following month after leaving the service. It may be paid any time during this month. This constitutes the grace period, hereafter mentioned.

In case of reinstatement, except where stated otherwise, a written application must be submitted, with all unpaid premiums.

Insurance which has been cancelled or allowed to lapse prior to discharge may be reinstated within nine months after discharge upon payment of premiums, provided the insured is in as good health as when discharged.

Insurance lapsed for non-payment of the first premium after discharge may be reinstated (a) before expiration of three months upon tender within the life time of the insured of all premiums due (no application necessary); (b) within six months after the period mentioned in (a), provided the insured is in as good health as when discharged and so stated in application; (c) at any time before September 30, 1919, in case the insured was discharged before January 1, 1919, upon application and provided the insured is in as good health as when discharged.

Insurance lapsed for non-payment of any premium subsequent to the first premium may be reinstated: (a) Before the expiration of two months after the grace period and the insured is in as good health as at the end of the grace period; (b) at the end of eight months after the grace period and the insured is in as good health as at the end of the grace period, supported by a formal medical examination.

Insurance cancelled after expiration of month succeeding month of discharge may be reinstated: (a) Before the expiration of two months as provided above under (a); (b) before the expiration of eight months succeeding the month cancellation effective as provided in (b) above.

The applicant must submit with the application for conversion a sum not less than the amount of the first month's premium of the converted insurance asked for unless the insured desires to have the premiums withheld on pay-roll or pay vouchers. Pay by draft, money order or check, made payable to the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.

No credit allowed on conversion for sums paid under the renewal term plan.

Should you desire to convert your insurance upon return to civil life, communicate with the INSURANCE OFFICER, EASTERN DEPARTMENT, GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., who will cheerfully answer any questions, furnish blanks, scrutinize all papers and hasten matters in general.

Remember that no company in the world can sell insurance giving the same privileges for anywhere the same rate.

Before closing let us look at this from the standpoint of an investment, as pure business. You bought Liberty Bonds not only as a patriotic measure, but as a safe and sane way to invest your savings. The interest was good and you put your money to work. Did you ever think of your Uncle's insurance as being just such an investment? It is and in time will probably prove a much better investment. Just as an argument, suppose your yearly premium is one hundred dollars. This money is paid to the Government, who uses it. The total amount received from premiums on converted insurance, less the amount used in benefits, is invested and the interest on your share belongs to you. The United States is now paying over four per cent for money, deducting the yearly payments to the beneficiaries your money should earn at least three and one-half per cent from the first and increase from year to year, especially after the fifth year. Only an epidemic larger than any known in this country will lower this. The small monthly payments, instead of the lump sum arrangement of civilian companies, keeps larger reserves, and hence a larger amount on interest. Uncle Sam's insurance is all in your favor.

During the time of paying premiums on converted insurance you have really been loaning a certain sum to the United States, who uses the money, pays you a good rate of interest, and returns to you or your beneficiaries the principal. It has protected the ones you love from want, and you from the possibility of becoming a public charge or a burden to your people. Accidents do happen and one who reads this may be next.

The policy is participating and received the dividends as stated above. It has excellent loan values and long extended insurance, with a liberal paid-up insurance premium. It is for men who have been in the service only. No other need apply, as no one else can purchase a cent's worth of this excellent protection. It was a wonderful provision of Congress for those who offered their all. In return for services rendered the Treasury of the United States pays all expenses (except benefits) connected with this business, the office rents, the stationery costs, the clerk hire. The rates are based on the American Table of Mortality, with no overhead expense.

Whenever you are thinking of dropping your protection afforded by these policies read this over and figure for yourself whether or not you can afford to cancel or drop a cent's worth of insurance. This is the best thing U. S. ever gave to the men and women who served it during the time of need. It is for us. Let us make the best of it.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Responsible representatives of the various life insurance companies may render valuable service to the dependents of American soldiers and sailors by giving information regarding the activities of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to those dependents. The following suggestions are made by the Bureau, with a view to facilitating correspondence between these dependents and the Bureau.

A large number of men having similar names, it is absolutely necessary to give identifying facts when corresponding, to enable the Bureau to locate the records. (A striking example is that the records of the Bureau show over 1,200 Smiths whose first initial is E.) The following should always be stated:

(Continued on page 65).

"The Iron Division"

Hon. M. Clyde Kelly, Member of Congress.

AFTER having won the proud name of the "Iron Division" on account of its magnificent fighting qualities in the face of the most famed Prussian troops, the Twenty-eighth Division of Pennsylvania today started from the camp here for the port of Saint Nazaire. I am writing this letter in the ancient town of Le Mans after watching the 111th Regiment, formerly the old 18th, of Pittsburgh, march off to take the ships which will convey them back to "God's Country."

Happier lads were never seen than those who carry the colors of the 111th as they started for Westward Ho! Bronzed as Indians, straight as arrows and clean cut as briars these boys who have helped to make the name of American stand for valor and heroism round the world, made a picture worthy of a master painter.

I spent the day at the camp and shook hands with hundreds of the boys hailing from Allegheny County. At headquarters, I found Col. Shannon, who led his regiment through all its strenuous career. He had been reported killed, but he was very much alive as he explained that the mistake was due to the death of another Col. Shannon, who commanded the 112th Regiment of the same Division.

"Five-Yard Shannon" he was called universally by his men. The name comes from the fact that although ordered to remain behind his troops in the assaults, this officer insisted on keeping out five yards behind the first line, declaring that in this way he obeyed the orders of his superiors and at the same time stayed with his "boys."

Everywhere I went among the lads, I heard enthusiastic praise for Col. Shannon. He is the ideal of the boys and their eyes brightened as they told of his exploits under fire. Strict in discipline, he, nevertheless, was so democratic in his treatment of those under him that every man counted him as a friend.

The last time I saw him was on August 11th, last year, on a flaming road leading up to Fismes on the Vesle River. He was down in a hole which had been dug into the embankment on the side of the road and he was writing out orders to the company commanders to begin the assault under artillery barrage at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He was covered with mud, and there were dark lines under his eyes showing strain and loss of sleep but he was just as calm and confident as he is today, on the departure of his regiment for America.

As a result of my experiences I am sure that there is a mutual admiration society in the 111th Regiment, comprising men and commanding officer. For when I asked him of his men, his eyes snapped with animation as he said, "There is no other regiment in the Army to compare with this one. We have received more decorations and more citations than any other regiment in the division and we have just won the football championship by whipping all comers."

Talking without cessation, he led me down the rows of tents where his men were quartered. At the location of the last company he led me into the first tent and introduced me as an old friend of the regiment. The word spread down the line and soon scores of Pittsburghers and lads from the towns of Allegheny County came rushing up to shake hands and learn the news from home. It was a pleasure beyond expression to meet these lads again after having seen them out in the front lines where death held carnival, and to know that they would soon be home again, safe and sound.

Into each company we went and everywhere found the same joyous enthusiasm over the orders to start homeward. The rain, which was falling steadily, had no power to dampen the enthusiasm of those who were already greeting in imagination the loved ones back home.

I found familiar faces on every hand, so many that it would be impossible to name their possessors. There was Col. Dillinger, Major Ihland, Lieut. Sleeth and other of the Medical Corps. There was Capt. Sterrett, Sergeant Ben Prager, with citation for the Distinguished Service Cross to his credit. There were Corporal Hodder, Sergeant Long, and Sergeant Ryan, all from Braddock, who had gone through from beginning to end without a scratch.

In fact they were all there—that is all those who remain of that fast 111th Regiment which sailed for France. Many of the original forces sleep beneath the sod of the land they saved, their lives the measure of their sacrifice.

Late in the afternoon, I watched the first battalion of the regiment march out of camp to take train for the port. They walked with the stride of conquerors, a smile on their faces. They were not thinking of the rain or the mud, but of the homeland across the sea and there was a song in their hearts and on their lips.

They had spent a month in Le Mans after having been brought back from the lines they helped take from the Germans. On their banners were names like Chateau-Thierry, Sergy, Fere en Tardenois, Fismes, Saint Mihiel, Argonne Forest. In the camp they had behaved as they did in the hottest fighting, like Americans. Their behavior won the hearts of the people of Le Mans and everywhere I found a warm welcome extended to any soldier with the red keystone on his coat.

And so they marched away. As they passed, I shouted "Hurrah for Pittsburgh" just to note the effect. Like a flash came back a yell of delight and a wild cheer for the Smoky City, which is the town of the dreams of most of the members of this famous regiment.

I watched them disappear in the midst, thinking what joy there will be in Pittsburgh when this fighting organization marches down Fifth Avenue, as it should march immediately on its return.

Also, I thought of the ones who will be missing that day. There will be new faces and figures in the places of many, very many. There will be sorrowful hearts and desolate homes as the truth comes to parents and wives and relatives that their soldier boys will never come marching back again.

But the deeds of these dead will never be forgotten for the price they paid made possible the victory over ruthless might, which threatened the liberties of the world.

In the hearts of their comrades they will ever hold a place of the supreme devotion for some of these live because those others died and "greater love hath no man than that he lay down his life for his friend." As these boys of the old 18th bid farewell to France and turn their faces to America they are saying:

Good bye, old pal.
We've been to hell and back again,
There's where you fell, in mud and blood and rain,
Sure, we won—you paid the bill;
You swapped your life for that green hill;
Good bye, old pal.

Good bye, old pal.
We're sailing home, our job is done,
But still, your grave's a trench against the Hun.
Call us back, we'll make our stand
Where you keep guard in No Man's Land;
Good bye, old pal

To Mother

Some years ago a poem I read—
And I classed it with any other
Just a poem the title read—
"What a wonderful thing a Mother."

I tossed it aside like a story book;
I never gave it another look;
But today through my mind like a babbling brook—
"What a wonderful thing a Mother."

She raises her boy, for what today?
For the hellish din of the battle fray;
Her hope, her joy, she gives away,
And she stays at home to hope and pray.
"What a wonderful thing a Mother."

Her heart is sore, but she wears a smile;
She's glad to know her boy's worth while;
That he's being a man, and in manly style
He's doing his bit in the rank and file.
"What a wonderful thing a Mother."

It's easy for a man to die,
But the brave one is she who stifles a sigh,
Who wears a smile that hides a cry,
As she bids her very all goodby.
"What a wonderful thing a Mother."

I've got a Mother with a heart that true,
Who does the things that Mothers do;
And for her, God, I do thank you—
"What a wonderful thing a Mother."

—F. C. MACBEE.

A Parting Message on Insurance

Continued from page 64

WHEN CORRESPONDING AS TO ALLOTMENTS AND ALLOWANCES

Full name of enlisted man.
Present address.
His allotment number or Army Serial Number.
Date of enlistment.
Rank and Organization November, 1917, or at enlistment if subsequent thereto.
Full name of allottee.
Address.
Relationship to enlisted man.

WHEN CORRESPONDING AS TO COMPENSATION

Full name of enlisted man.
Present address.
His Army Serial Number.
Date of enlistment.
Rank and organization.
Date of death or discharge from service.
Full name of beneficiary.
Address.

WHEN CORRESPONDING AS TO INSURANCE

Full name of insured.
Present address.
His Army Serial Number.
Rank and Organization when insured.
Insurance Certificate Number.
Date of birth.
Date of discharge.
Full name of beneficiary.
Address.

Letters concerning the payment or non-payment of the allotment or allowance, compensation, or insurance, should be addressed to the Accounting Division of the Bureau.

Letters concerning compensation or insurance claims due to death or disability should be addressed to the Compensation and Insurance Claims Division of the Bureau.

A Scene With a Patriotic Thrill



Left—Capt. Ed. Boyle being presented with the Distinguished Service Cross. In foreground, left to right—Lt. Col. Kremers, Commanding Officer, Captain Boyle, County Commissioner A. C. Gumbert, Captain Brown, Adjutant.

Upper Right—Visiting Gobs.

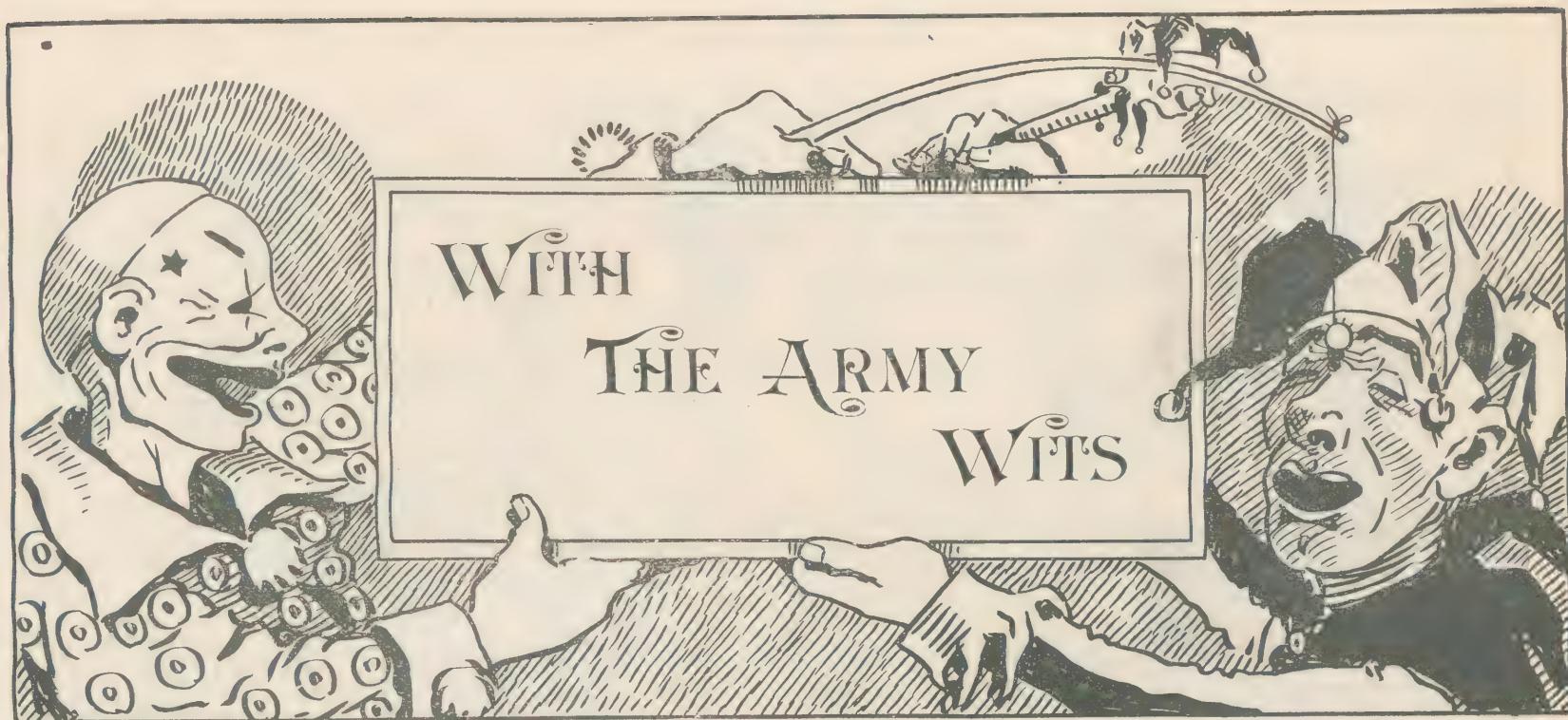
Lower Right—Group Officers and Nurses.



How Some of Us Expected to Look When Discharged



The Buggy that Brought Home the Bacon



SUCH NERVE SHOULD BE REWARDED.

(Young adjutant, flourishing a telegram): "What d'y know about this bird! Wiring for an extension of his AWOL."—*Whizz Bang*.

A Red Cross visitor was making his rounds of the soldier patients in a Government recuperation hospital when a colored soldier greeted him with:

"Say, boss, what is they keeping me here in this hospital for—a souvenir?"—*The Jolly Snorter*.

A German shell exploded one evening close to a dugout where a colored soldier was on guard. It did no damage, but a badly frightened soldier suddenly drew some dice from his pocket and threw them as far as he could.

"From now on hencefo' th," he exclaimed, "Ise gwine to lead a diff'nt life!"—*The Watch on the Rhine*.

"Doctor," complained the private one morning at sick call, "I don't feel very well."

"That's too bad," said the doctor, "where do you feel worst?"

"In the Army."—*The Jolly Snorter*.

Captain Wahl: "As accountable officer, when do you expect to get away from Mehun?"

Captain Brest: "It looks to me as if I will be the one to fill in the hole when the flagpole is taken down."—*The Mehun News*.

Kind Old Lady: "Why, you brute! Don't you know better than to abuse a poor mule with a sore foot?"

Colored Driver: "He's a a-Awmy mule, ma'am, an' he ain't lame. He's just standin' at parade rest."—*Life*.

Officer: "Well, sir, what occupation do you wish to take up?"

Disabled hero about to be discharged: "That of salesman, sir."

"Salesman of what?"

"Lead pencils, sir, with exclusive right to supply all soldiers and marines who are going to write books."—*Judge*.

Visitor: "The hamlet of Mudville says it was a division from their town that broke the Hindenburg line."

Native: "Ain't they the awful liars! It was the division from this town. Mudville had only three men in that division and we had at least a dozen."—*Judge*.

Lieutenant Hicks, just returned: "Y'know, it may be a coincidence, but the month after I landed in France the Germans asked for an armistice."—*Cartoons*.

SLOW!

Clarley Smith, of the transportation detail, was promenading the Avenue de Baraduc one evening and decided he could well dispose of a fromage sandwich before retiring for the night. He entered the cafe and after ten minutes within the emporium discovered he had two minutes to get to the barracks before "check" was made. He became quite irate and finally burst into a volume of speech, concluding with "no wonder you eat snails, it's about all you could ever catch," and thereupon left his order in the wake of his trail.—*Flights and Landings, A. E. F., France*.

MILITARY SALUTATION.

A colored private with gold chevrons passed a former friend wearing silver ones, without even a nod of recognition.

Silver Chevrons: "What's de matter, bud? Doesn't you recognize yo' old pal?"

Gold Chevrons (haughtily) "I doesn't recognize no man with white feathers on his arm."

Silver Chevrons (angrily): "An' I sho' was a fool to recognize one wid yellow streaks!"—*Judge*.

MINUTELY PRAYER OF THE A. E. F.

Our Father, who art in Washington,
Baker be thy name,
Thy cables come, thy will be done
To send us home as we came over here.
Give us this day,
Our back-due pay,
And forgive the bugler, Mess Sergeant and the Y. M. C. A.
Lead us not in the army of Occupation,
But deliver us from another service stripe
For thine is the army, the M. P.'s
And the O. R. C. forever, One Squad, Eight Men.

OVERLOOKING HIM.

By Pvt. Henry Fisher, 501 Engineers, Co. D., A. E. F., France.
Top Sergeant (to the company)—Good lawyers are seldom heavy drinkers. There isn't a man who could serve two bars to satisfaction.
"Hey!" yelled the captain's orderly, "what about me?"

HOMESICK.

By Pvt. Bruce Cole, A. E. F., France.
The lieutenant was lonesome for a familiar face. Seeing a chap who looked like the boy who used to deliver groceries at his home, he stopped him and asked: "Do you know who I am?" "No, sir; don't you?"

THE UNPARDONABLE SIN.

By Private Bruce Cole, A. E. F., France.
An officer in the Ninety-second Division saw one of his men limping painfully as he came down the road and inquired as to the reason.
"Well, suh, Ah was done kicked by a mu-el."

"Kicked by a mule! Why, how did that happen, George?"

"Ah doan' know, suh; Ah guess Ah done folget to salute him."

Visitor (to Wounded Soldier in bed)—Were you wounded, soldier?
Soldier—No, it was my brother who was wounded. But he had a date this afternoon, so I am here substituting for him.

Lieut. Murray (to wounded Doughboy)—Now, old chap, just tell me what it feels like to kill a man?

"Oh, Doctor, imagine you asking me a question like that."

Now that the war is over, we suppose that the professional wits will lay off the second Loots and go back to the mothers-in-law and Fords.—*Judge*.

Customer: "Which way to the hosiery department, please?"

Floorwalker (an ex-soldier): "Right turn at the next aisle, sir, forward about twenty paces, left oblique, forward, left turn, halt, and it's there."—*Ideas*.

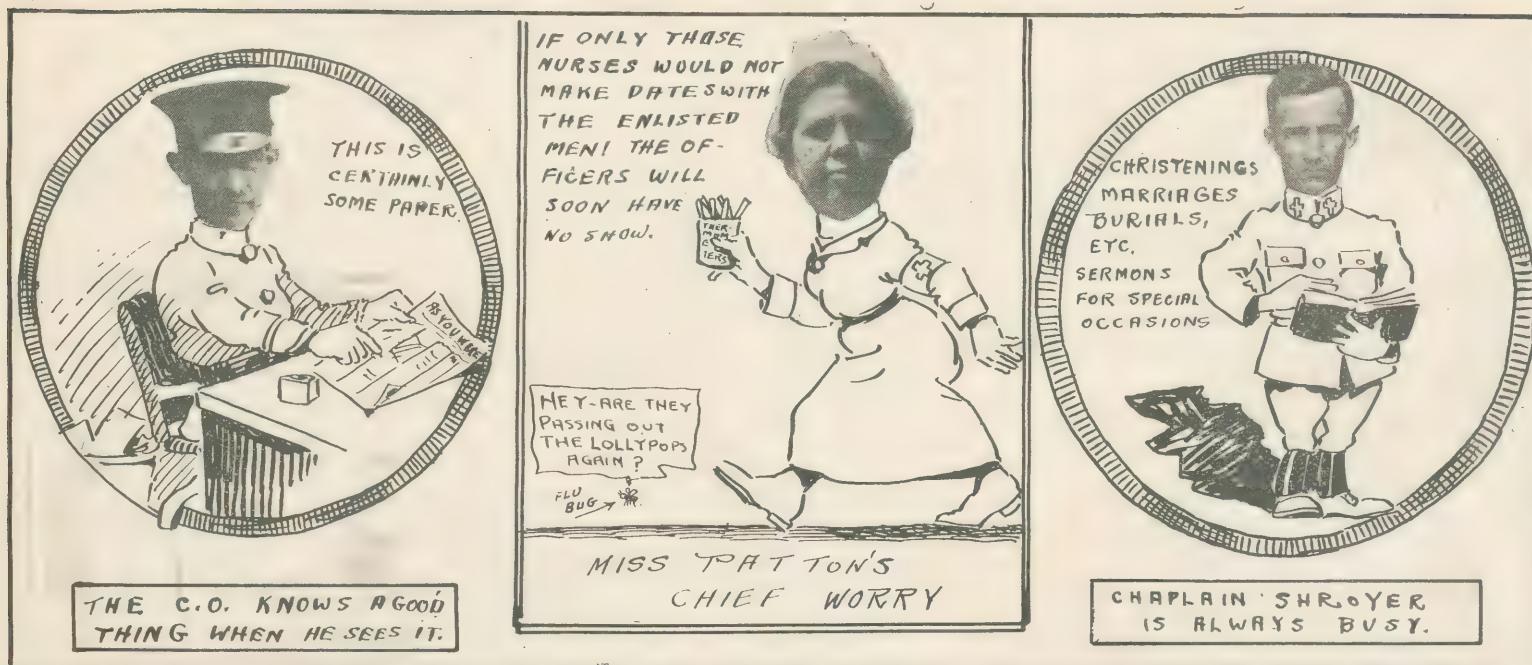
By way of providing exercise for its hundreds of girl employees, officers of the Ordnance Department in Washington arranged last summer daily military drills for fair young war workers. It was a great success until a girl who hadn't left her dignity behind when she went to the capital from Peoria, protested to a group of her mates that she had not given all to the government when it needed her, just to be insulted.

"I'm a lady," she said, "and I don't propose to stand in line out there and have anybody, even if he is an officer, and has a gold bar on his shoulder, call me fresh names. I'm surprised you girls stand it."

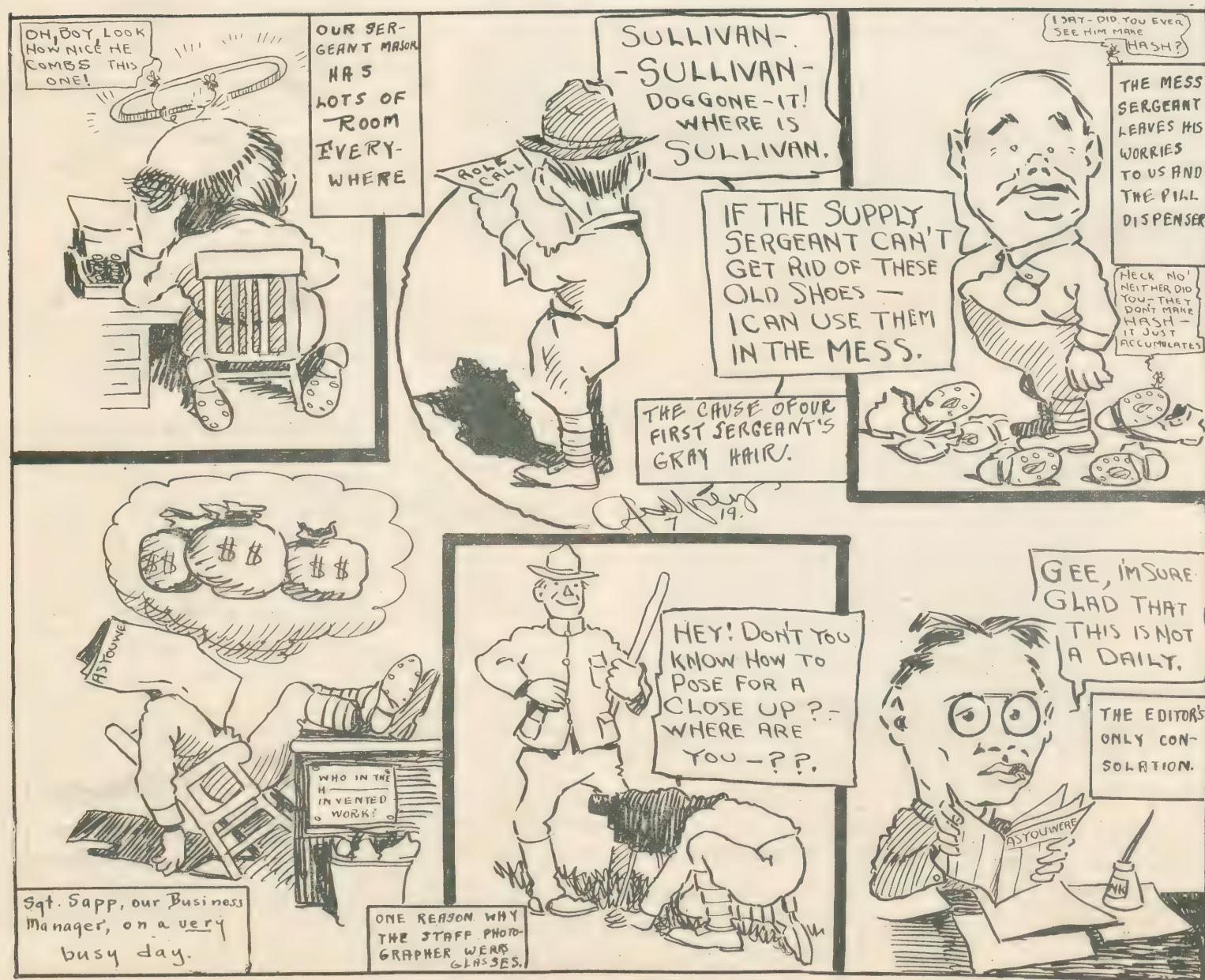
"Why, what's the matter, Ethel?" one of her surprised friends demanded. "I was with you all afternoon and I didn't see a thing out of the way. Everything was perfectly lovely."

"Lovely!" Ethel cried. "Lovely! Didn't you hear that lieutenant stand there and yell 'Squabs right!' and 'Squabs left!' every few minutes. — *San Francisco Chronicle*..

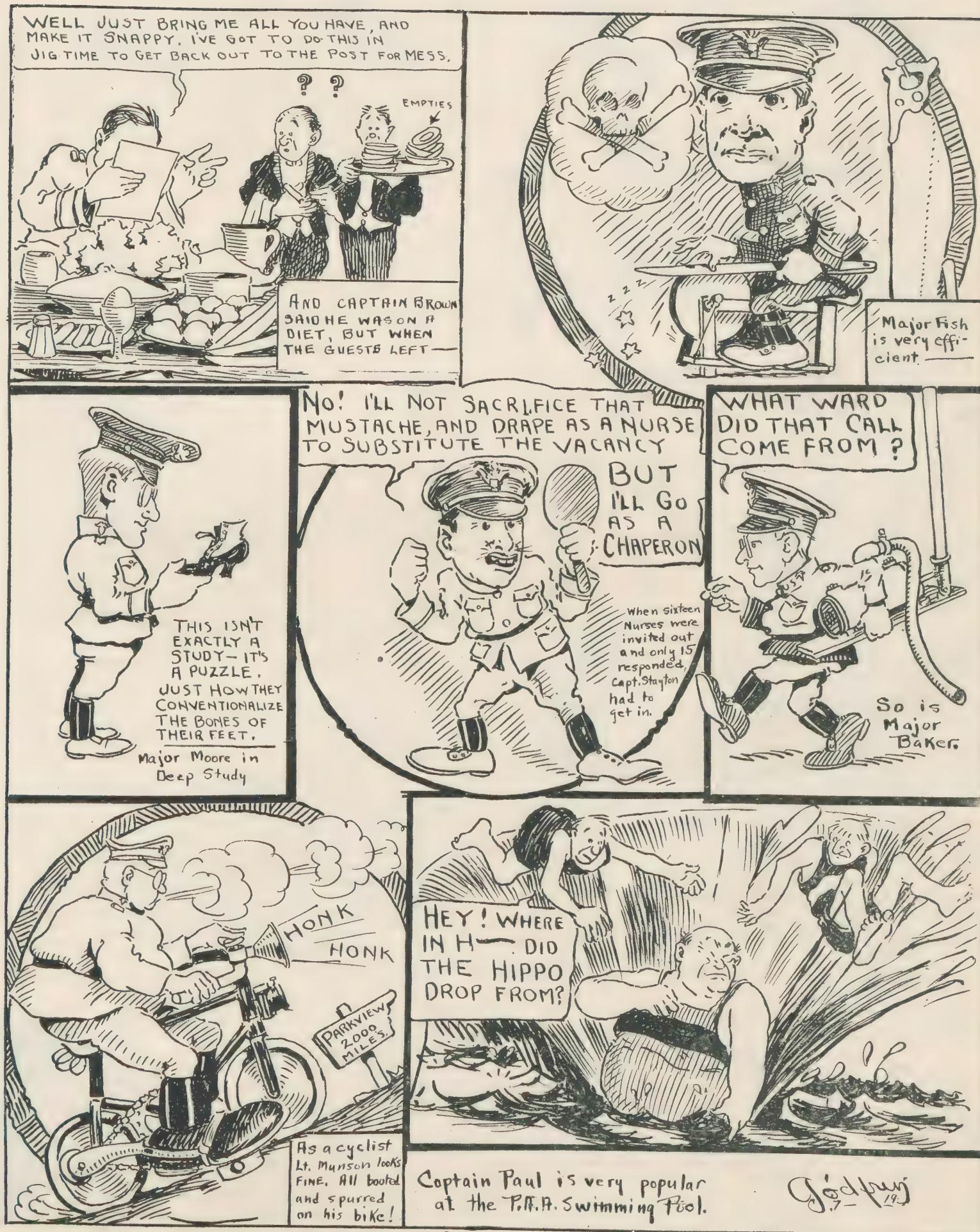
The Three Graces?



Who Won The War?



Ain't It So?



A Parkview Study



First Week Here.



Second Week.



Third Week.



Thereafter.

HEREW.



As you were.

As You Were and As You Soon
Will Be Again.

"Thirty Days' Restriction."

Joe Elverson, the efficient top kick of Headquarters Troop, stopped us the other day and said, "What's all this I hear about your paper saying top sergeants are no good and ought to be sent home?"

"It's a base libel," we said. "There's nothing to it at all." We then went on to explain how the policy of this paper has always been one of reserved friendship toward all top kickers.

Absolutely. We never said they ought to be sent home. We think they ought to be kept over here until the last road is mended, the last mule salvaged, the last street policed up in France. Far be it from us to suggest that the country lose the services of such valuable men.—*Lorraine Cross* (79th Division.)

Wounded soldier (to nurse who has just served his diet): "Who put the butter on this bread, nurse?"

"I did."

"Then, nurse, who the dickens took it off again?"

Notice.—All members of this detachment will have their clothes pressed at least once each week. The supply officer will furnish barrels for enlisted men while their uniforms are being pressed. Apply between 23:45 and 24th to supply officer.—*Les Beaux Jours* (Students at University of Poitiers.)

A doughboy, placed in the guard house for some infraction of rules, noticed a party of visitors looking the place over. Walking over to a sentry, the soldier said, "Who's them guys?"

"Why," replied the guard, "that's Secretary Baker and a party, on inspection."

Pretty soon the Secretary came to where the prisoner was standing at attention and the following conversation took place.

"Well, Mr. Baker, you and I ought to be well posted on guard houses. We've seen all there are in this country," said the prisoner.

"Why, this is the first one I have visited," replied the Secretary, somewhat astonished.

"Yes," was the reply, "but I've been in all the rest."—*Ontario Post*.

A TOUCHING CASE.

BY ANONYMOUS.

Consider the touching case of the Navy Officer "dolled up" in regulation blue, with the gold insignia. The following are actual excerpts from queries directed to one of them:

"Boy, please check these hats and coats for us."

"Can you tell me when the next train leaves for Philadelphia?"

"Usher, bring me a program."

"Give me a transfer, and let me off at Ninety-sixth street."

"Where does the band play, mister?"

"Oooh, Mamma, see the Fireman."

"Say, feller, when are yuh gonna feed them lions?"

The climax was reached when a sweet old lady, after surveying my "whites," came to the conclusion that I must be a cook. Verily, Sherman and Barnum were both right.



Transferred to Another Post.



Discharged.

Now I Lay Me—

BY WILL FERRELL.

No doubt you have heard of "Blinkey" O'Shay
 The big Irish sergeant of company "K,"
 As tough as the puttees he wore on his shins,
 Steeped in the dregs of his manifold sins;
 A dandy good looker, as game as a cock,
 As straight as a limb, and as hard as a rock
 And tough—holy smoke! how that trooper could cuss
 Before he mixed up in that free-for-all fuss

Over yonder.

Now Blinkey was raised "sorter shif'lus," 'tis true,
 His Mammy was dead and his Daddy was, too,
 And he lived with his kin, jist as or'n'ry as he
 Till he met the one girl and, betwixt you and me,
 The first thing she did was to work on his heart
 And as Blinkey was willin', she got a good start.
 She taught him a prayer—short and simple, but deep,
 Which he promised to say ere he lay down to sleep

Over yonder.

In trench or in dugout; in raid or in rout,
 The seed the girl planted grew sturdy and stout;
 Each time that he gambled, each time that he swore,
 That prayer would enchain him a little bit more.
 And now comes the drama: a swift, blighting breath
 Sweeping down from the north in a whirlwind of death;
 A nest in the mud and a smother of blood,
 A wreck in the wake of the onrushing flood

Over yonder.

His eyes to the sky; a whisper of pain;
 His palm reaching out to the beat of the rain,
 Sergeant O'Shay, with a gasp and a moan
 Knew he was bleeding, and dying—alone.
 "Oh Lord—jist a minute—she told me to pray—
 "She said you would hear what my heart would convey—
 "And she said: 'I can't fight, but I'll teach you a prayer.
 It'll help out a lot, if you say it for fair,

Over yonder."

How many young bucks, do you reckon, have said
 That one little prayer ere they rolled into bed?.....
 "Now I lay down to sleep" (Be it shell hole, alone;
 Be it couch made of silk or a pillow of stone),
 "I pray Thee, O Lord" (Be it uttered in tears
 Or the calm of a soul unacquainted with fears)
 "My soul to keep" (Hark you, what more could be said
 In that land of destruction; that prison of Dread)

Over yonder.

"If I should die, Lord" (Hear the sound of the guns
 And the jeer from the trench of the battle mad Huns),
 "Before I awake" (At the dawn of the day),
 "I pray take the soul of poor Blinkey O'Shay."

The gray dawn appeared through a rift in the fog,
 A trooper lay still in his nest in the bog;
 The body was there, with its face to the fore,
 But the soul had passed on to that Evergreen Shore

Over yonder.

On the range a party of recruits were firing their first course. The sergeant in charge noticed that one of them, a man named Smith, was missing the target every time.

At last, quite fed up with the man's bad firing, the sergeant went across to him and told him to go and shoot himself.

The man disappeared. A few seconds later a report was heard from the spot where Smith had gone to. The sergeant hurried to the spot and shouted: "Are you there, Smith?"

"Yes, sergeant," came the reply; "I've missed again."—*Whizz-Bang.*



Daddy Of Us All



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Farewell





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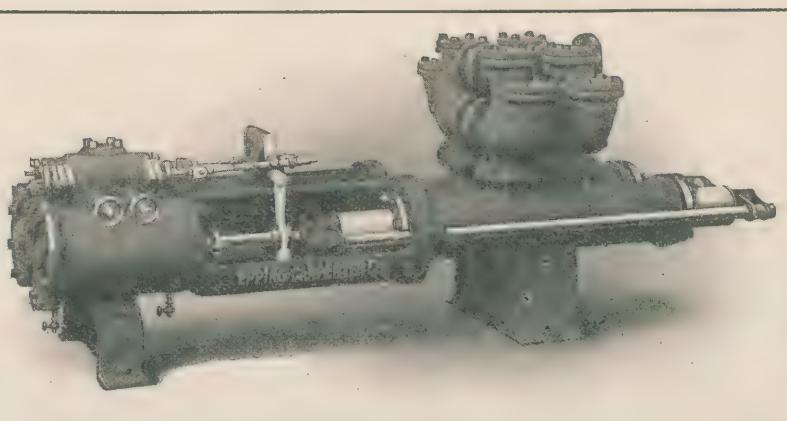
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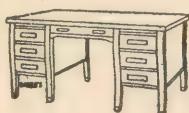
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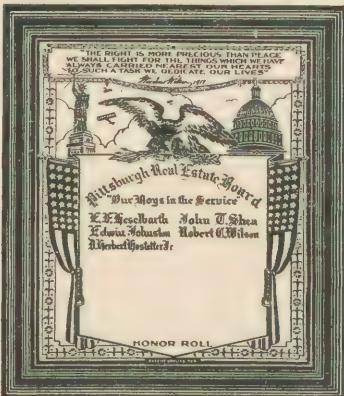
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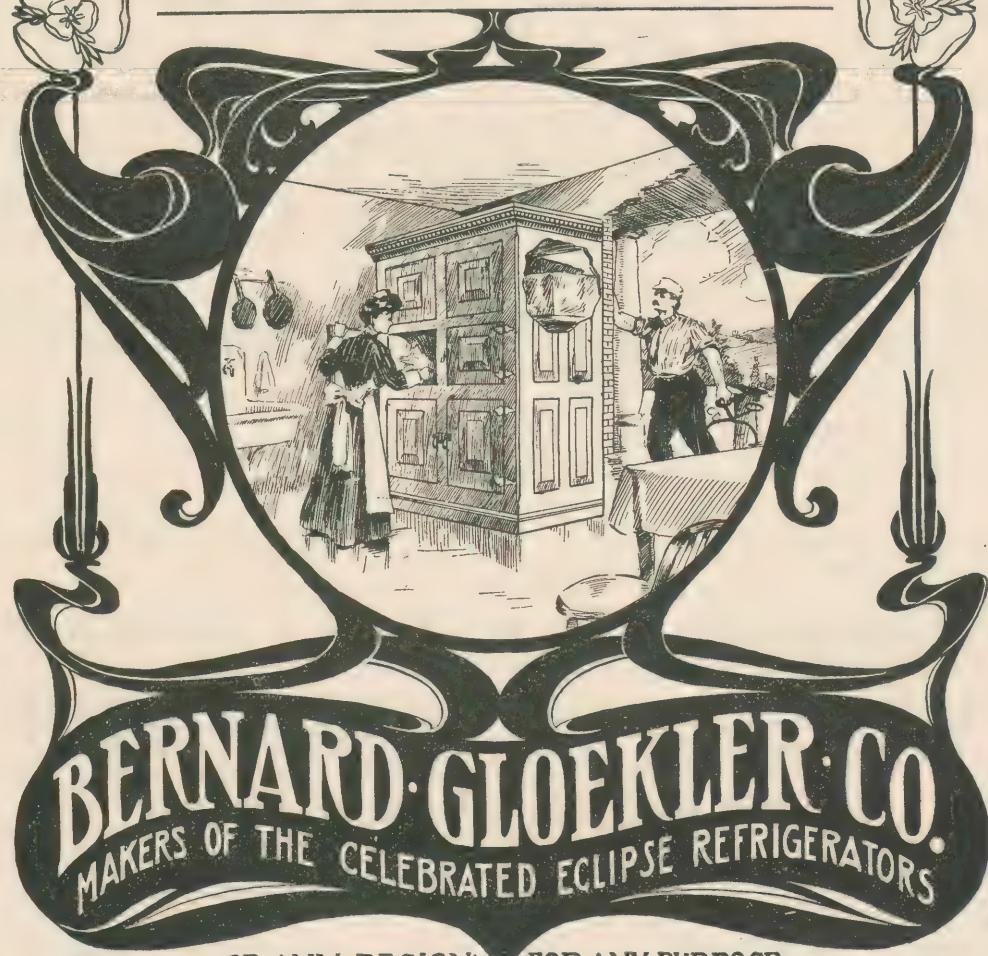
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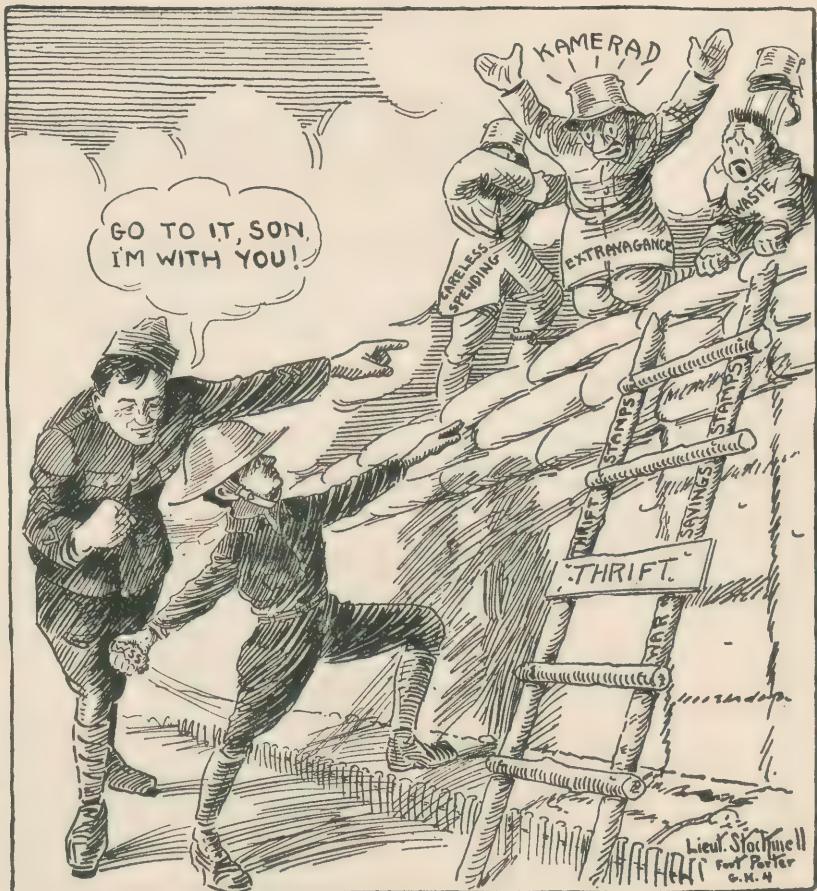
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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Carnegie Trust Company OF CARNEGIE, PA. JUNE 2, 1919

Assets Over Three (\$3,000,000.00) Dollars

RESOURCES	LIABILITIES
Loans and Investments -	\$2,521,632.99
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures -	62,780.58
Cash on Hand and in Banks -	453,001.83
Other Assets -	31,952.15
	\$3,069,367.55
TRUST DEPARTMENT	
Trust Funds Invested -	\$68,647.95
Trust Funds Uninvested -	2,590.30
	\$71,238.25

2% Interest on Checking Accounts

4% Interest on Savings Accounts

Franklin Electric & Construction Co. INCORPORATED Electrical Engineers and Contractors

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Generators
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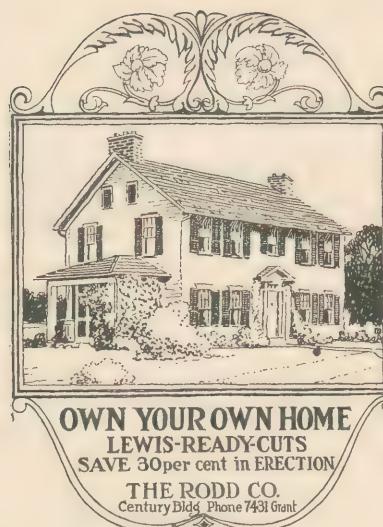
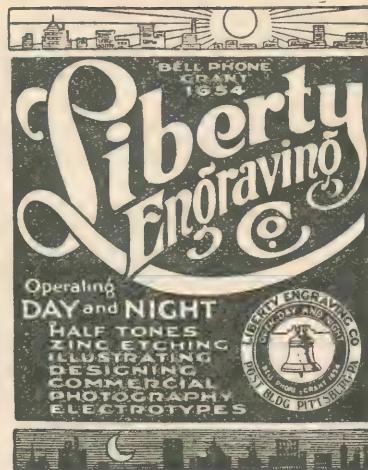
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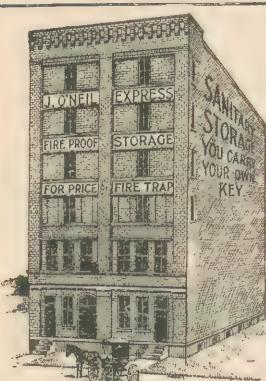
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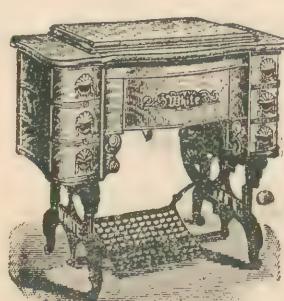
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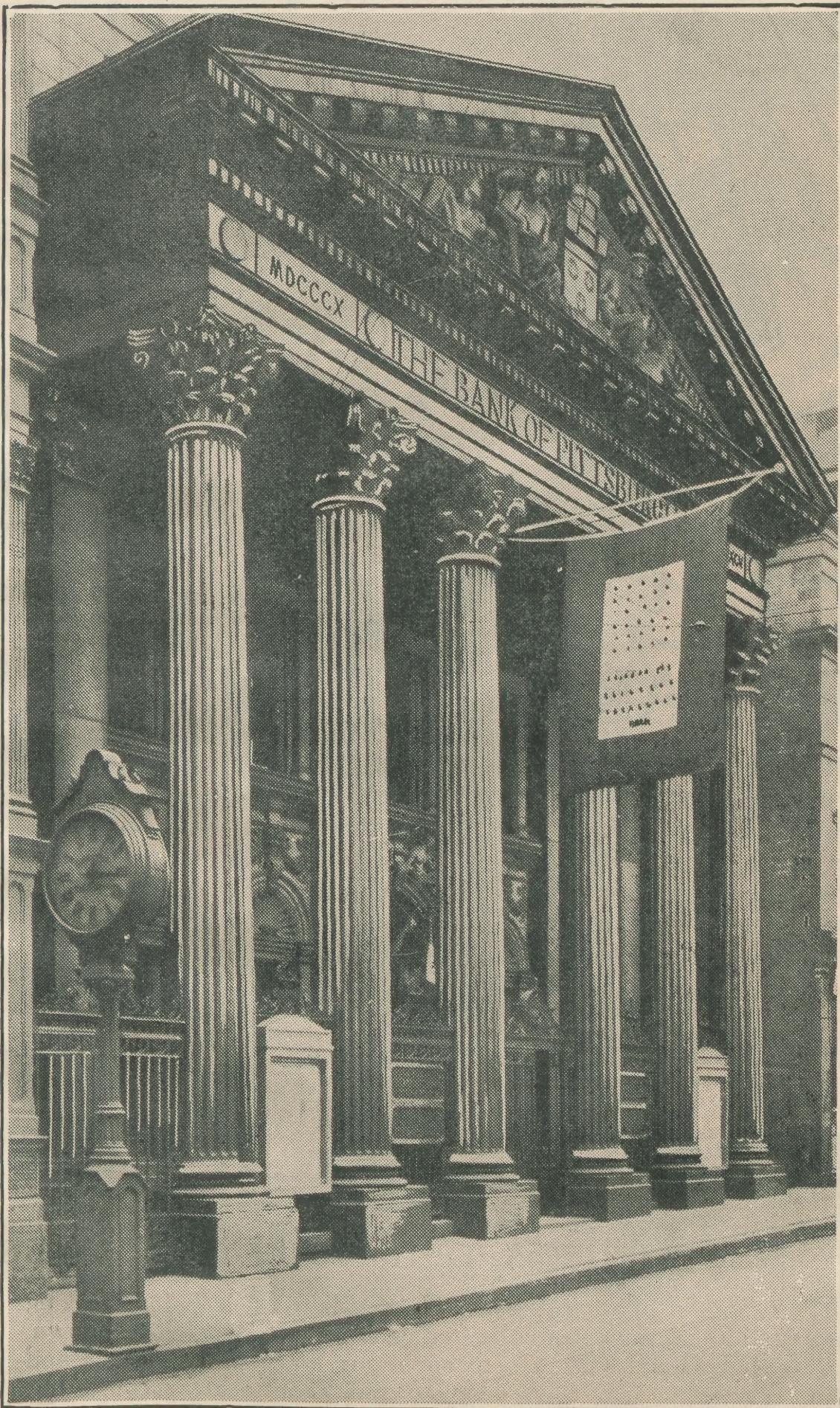
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